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Winter 1966

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



After 35 Years, the Inevitable Question



'Elbow Room' For Scholars



HOMECOMING WEEKEND '65

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HOMECOMING WEEKEND '65



Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C. (center), president, engages in spirited conversation with alumni at the Weekend stag reunion.

HOMECOMING WEEKEND '65

—continued

AMONG the highlights of the Weekend were the stag reunion, at which (right) Roland Holroyd, Ph.D., professor and chairman of the biology department since its inception 40 years ago, is pictured chatting with recent grads; presentation of the annual Signum Fidei Medal (opposite page) to William B. Ball, right, executive director of the Pennsylvania Catholic Welfare Conference, by Daniel E. McGonigle, '57, alumni president, and the annual reunion dinner-dance (below). Another facet, the Weekend Symposium, follows on subsequent pages.





CENSOR

THIS YEAR'S Homecoming Weekend Symposium, sponsored annually by the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society, featured a far-reaching discussion on censorship. Participants were F. Emmett Fitzpatrick, first assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, Ernest Schier, film critic for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and faculty commentators Daniel J. Rodden, '41, associate professor of English and managing director of La Salle's summer Music Theatre, and Eugene J. Fitzgerald, '51, assistant professor of philosophy. Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, was moderator of the program. This transcript has been edited to meet the space requirements of this issue.

BROTHER FIDELIAN: Our topic today is a very complicated one and I'm not sure we can do much more than simply isolate a few of its facets. It's one of those perennial problems that is always well to go back to and to clarify our notions about. We should indicate immediately that we're concerned here generally with the problem of censorship in the arts, rather than the other traditional and related problem of art and prudence. So, it's not a question of whether I should read this Henry Miller novel—that's a personal and an individual problem—but it's rather the problem of whether Henry Miller's novel should be banned from Philadelphia.

To set the topic very briefly, I would describe what I would consider two extreme positions on the problem: one, represented here by Mr. Schier, comes down very simply to the idea that there should be no censorship whatsoever and, in particular, there should be no censorship of any kind of artistic expression; the second, espoused by Mr. Fitzpatrick, that there is a crucial need for censorship of some kind, even of works that some would consider artistic. I would now ask Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Schier if they will state their positions.

MR. FITZPATRICK: I would like to appear here not as an advocate or a man who has a position, but as one who has some thoughts on this problem from having heard it discussed. I don't really represent law enforcement today and I am not necessarily pounding the drum for censorship. No matter how I view this problem, censorship in one form or another is a very necessary element to our society.

It is very true that one of the arguments is that this (censorship) is an opening wedge and if you let government control it they're going to control it even further than we want them to. Of course, that argument can be used on almost any topic that advocates any amount of restraint. The government controls what you eat, the air that you breathe, the medical treatment that you get, it controls your education, it sees that all of these things are as they are represented, or if they are in the best interests of our

society. If you buy margarine, you know that it is pure margarine, since there are more controls on food than anything else.

The people who advocate no censorship certainly won't go as far as to say that the government has no right at all to concern itself with what you put into your stomach. But I might point out that these same arguments that are made for intellectual freedom could be made for your freedom to eat, your freedom to breathe contaminated air, to throw your garbage in your neighbor's yard. We live in a world that is censored in many aspects and to the extent that we are able to live within the regulations laid down by government, we are happy and achieve our social ends.

But there is censorship in other forms; there's even censorship in a university. Even people who advocate that a student should be able to read anything he wants, don't say that this student be permitted to roam at will in chemistry laboratories conducting any experiment he wants. There are certain limitations that have to be placed on all things. All I am trying to do is to set forth that censorship of written or artistic material is not something unknown to our society.

There is basic within each man that which he does not like, things which we can generally say are offensive. For instance, we happen to be a monogamous society. It is offensive to us that a man would come along and live among us and have seven or eight wives. It is offensive to Jewish members of our society that a man wear a swastika arm band; it is offensive to Negro members that a man downgrades their intellectual ability or their ability to obey the law; it is offensive to Catholic members of our society that individuals are able to sell material we consider to be obscene. These things are offensive to some people, to the extent that they will fight to eradicate them. All I'm really saying to you is this: that there are certain things in our society that are offensive, and one of them is pornography.

And if there are things offensive, particularly in pornography, then who should do something about it? The only agency that we have set up to guard against things that are offensive to the government. It is the duty of the government to see that practices which are offensive to a majority of the people are not permitted wide scope within the area. The government then, in my opinion, has a perfect right to say that a man will not sell and distribute material which is offensive to a vast majority of the citizens.

What kind of control? There is no legislation in Pennsylvania today that makes it a crime to express yourself in any fashion, even in a pornographic fashion. If you want to sit down and write the most erotic novel ever written, you're perfectly free to do it. The only thing that the government does in our state is say you may not sell or otherwise dis-

SHIP

tribute such works. I would be the first to admit that in the past these standards have been abused and, in the interest of freedom from pornography, there have been attempts made to keep from the public all kinds of ideas—and not just here in Pennsylvania.

BUT the mere fact that there have been abuses doesn't mean we should do away with the entire system of trying to control that which is sold or distributed within our society. What we have to do, as reasonable men, is work out some way of doing away with the abuses, while keeping some form of government control.

I don't know that I could demonstrate objectively that such (pornographic) material drives people to commit sex crimes. But I will say that the other side can never demonstrate that such material has no effect. My experience with sex criminals leads me to believe that many of these crimes—even murders—start out by the criminal believing he is being encouraged to commit such acts. Reading some of the material on the news stands today or viewing some of the motion pictures sets up a moral code that does not typify the average American relationship so that such material to certain people leads them to believe that certain circumstances will find any young lady welcoming their attention and leads them to act accordingly. Our entire system of education is based upon the proposition that we are affected by what we read.

MR. SCHIER: I believe in art and the integrity of the artist. I believe in the right of the artist to think, speak or write or work in whatever form his talents prescribe. I believe that this right is more than something granted by an understanding society, which may be taken away when the wind blows cold or from another direction.

It is fundamental to the nature of man to express himself. Art is inextricably woven into the morality of mankind; the artist may create a thing of beauty, or ask a question or propound an idea, and the effect of one or all three may extend for a thousand years, or it may not. His failure is of no importance; his right to strive unfettered by law or public intimidation is basic to the healthy society, as basic as the lifeline worn by an astronaut when stepping from his spaceship. For without the lifeline of art, describing man's condition, delineating the beauties of the universe, mapping and charting the significant moments of the spirit and the soul of man, we ourselves would be floating freely without purpose, meaning or understanding of ourselves. Man would be just so much flotsam.

I DO NOT say that the artist alone is our only guidepost; he is one with intellectuals, saints, historians, teachers, philosophers. But it is almost always the artist who is the vanguard of man's inner progress and self-knowledge. History shows that we cannot do without him. When the artist is banned and silenced, reason and morality are silenced with him. In time of unreason, or tyranny or persecution,

it is the artist who must first be rendered impotent. For the artist is a vital force against evil, ignorance and superstition and against the darkest instinct and desires of men.

As I believe in the artist, I am equally opposed to censorship in any form ever indicated or attempted by man. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The same might be said of censors and censorship. Whether it be in the name of the body politic, or a religious crusade or a matter of passing morality, censorship is one of the forms that evil takes in the history of man. Euripides was prosecuted for impiety, Shakespeare's plays might never have been written had the authority of the Council of London extended to the other side of the Thames.

The censor functions as an extension of the most conservative forces of society, often he is an official arm of the state, and frequently he is expressing his own fears and secret nature when he attacks the arts and attempts to dictate what the artist may and may not say. In our time, most psychiatrists agree, censors operate often from neurotic motivations.

The theatre in this half of the century is relatively free of censorship. It is the mass media of TV, books and magazines that must bear the brunt of the peculiar thinking of censors. And for the very reason that they are the most popular and best-circulated forms of artistic expression, to exercise control over these mediums is to control thought, idea and expression which may tend to rock the boat. With the lessons of Nazism still echoing around the world, we have seen in our time, in our country, librarians forced to remove books from their shelves, movies butchered beyond recognition by the creative people who had made them, and television's potential for good turned into a massive inanity. Censorship is an evil which does incalculable harm to mankind by stifling the free processes of thought and creativity. It has done so in the past and should the climate be right it may do so again.

LET ME conclude with what is to me one of the most heartbreaking statements ever made by a great artist, the Russian novelist Tolstoy, on the subject of censorship: "From the very commencement of my activities, that horrible censor question has tormented me. I wanted to write what I felt, but all the time it occurred to me that what I wrote would not be permitted, and, involuntarily, I had to abandon the work. I abandoned and went on abandoning and meanwhile the years passed away."

MR. RODDEN: The word pornography is one of those perjorative words which necessarily will prevent us from getting anywhere with this discussion, because I don't think *anybody* wants pornography. The question becomes "what do you think pornography is?" Nobody is in favor of murder, but we have as a nation at least four or five times gone on record (in wars) in favor of killing. So let's get the word pornography out of the issue, and let us say

—continued



Mr. Rodden / the question, becomes, 'what do you think pornography is?'



Brother Fidelian / the problem of whether Henry Miller's novel should be banned

that quite obviously the government has a function to prevent the spreading of pornography, but who's going to decide what pornography *is* and, as Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested, what are his qualifications for making that judgement?

MR. FITZPATRICK: Well, maybe I can answer that. As Justice Stewart said in the latest decision from Washington, "I don't know what it (pornography) is, but when I see it, I know it."

I spoke initially for the basic proposition that there is some, somewhere, and the government has a right to control it. The big problem seems to be, what are the qualifications of the man who is to determine what is and is not pornography? It is no longer done today in Pennsylvania by a board of censors. It is done by a court, by a judge. If someone feels that judge is wrong, he appeals, and the matter goes up and up until it gets to the Supreme Court of the United States. Some would say they are not qualified either, but somewhere along the line they become experts in just about everything. They decide whether a man lives or dies, and if we give them that kind of power, I don't see why they should not have the power to decide what is distributed in our society.

What are the qualifications of an artist? Do they have to have some form of training? Must they have some form of appreciation? Or is any man who buys a palette, a brush and paint, an artist? It takes a good deal more formal training, if that's what we're looking for, to become a judge than it does to become an artist.

MR. RODDEN: Well, I think you almost made a point for me. I didn't come here to defend the extreme left position on censorship, but in almost every case in which a decision has been made in the lower courts, among less qualified magisterial officers, when it has gone on to a higher court, when what you describe as the more learned judges prevail, that is where the more liberal decision has been made.

MR. FITZPATRICK: That's not necessarily true. You can't assume that the higher a judge is, the more learned he is. The only opinions that get any kind of popular acceptance

in newspapers are those which reverse opinion of the lower courts. You very seldom see the hundreds upon thousands of decisions from the Supreme Court in which they review the case and affirm the opinions of the lower courts. In the past few years the Supreme Court has changed that which existed before, but even in this area there are hundreds of other decisions it has seen fit not to change, even in this area.

MR. SCHIER: But what the Supreme Court changed didn't become popular automatically. The reason it became widely circulated is because the changes were significant in terms of tradition and law and the past history of the United States in this century, and even dating back until 1831.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Changes in obscenity laws were significant, but not because they added a new definition of obscenity. The definition, although they added a few words, is basically the same today as it ever was and still is unworkable. What they have really changed is the manner in which authorities are now permitted to seize these materials. Now, in order to get a book seized from a book stand, you have to have an adversary hearing before a judge on whether or not he is permitted to issue a search and seizure warrant.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think before we can discuss this further we ought to try to establish certain principles. I think everyone would agree that a man's right to free expression is philosophically prior to another man's right to censor—in other words, putting first things first.

It does seem to me we've got two problems: one is, what is art? I don't know how you could define art; it's very elastic, it certainly allows for a variety of interpretations. But we have another question, too, the problem of what is pornographic. And I don't know whether we can deal with both problems. It does seem to me, however, that when we speak about pornography, most people would recognize that the kind of motion pictures shown at a 'smoker' certainly don't qualify as art. They are designed for one purpose, to stimulate sexual activity.



Mr. Fitzpatrick / *we live in a world that is censored in many aspects*



Mr. Schier / *I am opposed to censorship in any form ever indicated or attempted*



Mr. Fitzgerald / *man's right to free expression is philosophically prior*

Another problem here is the question, just how *much* of a work of art has to be obscene before it is censorable? I would say a considerable part of it. Some theologians in the Church would say that if more than a chapter of a book is obscene, then such a work could be called obscene. Or, if it would appear from a reading that the intention of the author is simply the depiction of base things that would appeal to one's prurient interests, then we could say this is obscene.

And yet we do have cases—and this is why I am opposed to much of what is today called state censorship—things called obscenity which are simply vulgar. I think one of the classic instances of that would be *The Catcher in the Rye*. I've never been able to appreciate why the uproar occurred over this particular work; if anything, I would call it a modern, medieval moral play. Certainly, there are vulgarities found in the book; but obscene? I rather doubt it. However, it is possible someone could read this and focus his attention on the vulgarities and perhaps some of the thinly-disguised obscenities, and regard the entire work in this way.

So you have in this problem not only what is said or depicted, but also the whole psychological conditioning of the person who is reading a book, viewing a work of art. This is a tenuous thing and I'm not so sure anyone has been able to say they're able to correlate the two.

(At this point, questions from the audience were entertained by the panel.)

QUESTION: Can't the panel suggest some kind of compromise, whereby some things would be held away from those under 21 years old, perhaps available, if considered to be 'art,' for viewing under supervision in colleges and universities? And doesn't the panel concede that some people aren't interested in art at all—just moneymaking?

MR. RODDEN: I think anyone's prepared to recognize the absolutely innocent: I don't think anyone can qualify *The Sound of Music* or *Mary Poppins*. I'm prepared to

admit that a censor or a district attorney can also recognize what are obviously 'club movies' and I think we're not interested in those two extremes, but that vast gray area in between. And that's the area in which contention exists.

Pretty obviously, the maker of a work of art can, in moral terms, sin in his intention and it was not, then, his intention to produce a work of art. And, just as obviously, a member of an audience can go to a work of art for other than artistic purposes, and it was not, then, his intention to have an art experience. But there are also people who receive sexual stimulation from raincoats—and there's a lot to be said for the back seat of automobiles—but we don't ban them. It becomes a matter of individual responsibility to, as Catholics would say, avoid an occasion of sin.

•The theatre is relatively free of censorship because the state, pragmatically, recognizes the fact that the theatre is not attended by, say, 11-year old children. On the other hand, in an effort to regulate the habits of 11-year old kids, television has been ruined, as Mr. Schier suggested. So there is a pragmatism operating in this area.

BROTHER FIDELIAN: I think one of the factors in discriminating age levels in the theatre, too, is price. The 14- or 15-year old boy is not going to put down \$6 to see a play, ordinarily. In the case of paperback books, I've heard the suggestion that some books be published only in hard bound editions, because of the problem of wide circulation of paperbacks.

MR. SCHIER: I think what the questioner is probably getting to is another subject, and that's the matter of classification. Most countries, outside the U.S., have some form of classification—such as "suitable for adults only." But I've always thought that the country with the most open-minded classification was Guatemala, which has only one basis for banning movies and that is if they lack artistic merit.

MR. FITZGERALD: But who's going to determine what is artistic merit?

MR. SCHIER: I understand that. We've never arrived here at a formal classification system. But I don't think that the problem is all that difficult. I find it very hard to believe that a young man or a parent cannot, by all the means of communication, get some kind of feeling about what a book, a movie or a play is all about. It is nonsense to say that you don't know. I think it's essentially a problem of the parents, not in a pragmatic sense, but it relates to what a young man or young woman needs, what goes on in the home and the lines of communication between parents and child. I don't see how that should effect the artist.

MR. RODDEN: Haven't we fallen into that old combination Catholic-Puritanical concept of the Catholics trying to be more American than the Puritans, by regarding censorship as applying only in the areas of sex? Are there more crimes of *violence* that are imitative of art than there are sex crimes? I think from what I've seen in the papers that some of the more violent juvenile crimes are more imitative of what they've seen on television and in movies, which nobody makes an effort to censor, than any positive evidence that there's a correlation between the sexual impulse in a movie.

QUESTION: Isn't any censorship, whatsoever, a dire questioning of the intellectual integrity of the individual, be he artist or audience? If that's the case, I think we're talking about something much more serious than just 'nudie movies' and what-have-you. It seems the government is trying to give remedial help to what the *family* should accomplish.

MR. FITZPATRICK: You make an excellent argument, which has been made by a lot of people. But you could make the same argument (on regulation) of margarine, new drugs or traffic laws. Why should the government restrict your freedom in these ways? Why should a college tell its students what courses to take? Everything that you do, say and think is controlled in some form or another by someone.

If you think that the government is in this area to remedially aid anyone, you're wrong, because the government doesn't have such legislation. The government says to parents: If you want to raise your children to be nudists, or free-love expressionists, you're perfectly free to do so, and the government won't have a thing to do with you. But if they want to express themselves in city hall courtyard, the government's going to lock them up, so that other people have a right to run their lives in an orderly fashion.

QUESTION: What is the difference in this principle and the notion that because the majority holds to some idea or is offended by something, that therefore the majority is right?

MR. FITZPATRICK: It depends really on what you mean by 'right'. The majority can certainly never say that which is true, or that which is good, or that which is beautiful. That always exists in the mind of the beholder. And the majority cannot determine what is a sin, because that's something that can be determined by God and your church.

But the majority may very well say, for instance as they say in the academic world today, that students can't wear their hair down around your shoulders if you happen to be a male, or that you can't wear your skirt half-way up your thighs if you happen to be a female. At other times, in other cultures, there's nothing wrong with this; 20 years ago you wouldn't allow skirts to be where they are today. This is merely society's conduct. Twenty-years ago a bikini couldn't have been worn. The law has absolutely no reason for telling what is morally right or wrong.

QUESTION: Then what is the reason for removing a book from newsstands or shutting-down a movie?

MR. FITZPATRICK: Because it offends those individuals within our society who don't think it should be publicized in this fashion.

MR. RODDEN: Or because it offends twelve people.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Or because it offends twelve people, sure!

MR. FITZGERALD: That's the difficult thing, you see. We have to determine here how many people *does* it offend. It has to be a majority of people. And it always seems to me that this is the problem any governmental agency has; you may have a very vocal and articulate pressure group—maybe a woman's club in Arlington, Va.—and they suddenly decide a work is pornographic. And through lobbies and other forms of pressure, before you know it, a work can be condemned.

QUESTION: Is the "majority" qualified to censor? I'm sure they would censor Chaucer's works and, for example, the books by John Welch, of the Birch Society.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think the same thing can be said about minorities. That's why I'm for the most part opposed to a law-type of censorship, which does not discriminate; if there is one word I'd like to censor it's this word 'expert'. It's a 'weasel' word, alive with ambiguity.

MR. RODDEN: I'd like to qualify both terms, expert and censor. First of all, an expert in court isn't someone floating in outer space, exercising his expertise; he's a person that the prosecuting or defense attorneys already know holds an opinion that will be favorable to his side.

MR. SCHIER: But he can't be just anybody; I'd like to defend the expert's position, in a sense. In the area, say, of book censorship, invariably, while the defense and prosecution will bring to court experts sympathetic to their case, they are invariably men who are qualified to testify from their particular area. There *are* experts, such as novelists and teachers in literature, just as clergymen are qualified to testify in the field of morality.

MR. FITZPATRICK: My conclusion has been that experts are made that way by the public. When an expert gets on the witness stand, you ask him what he does for a living. If he says he is a bricklayer, everybody may laugh at him, even though he may have studied more of the material under question than anybody in the world. He has to be employed in the field, either by a newspaper as a critic, by a university or college as a professor, or by the public as a writer whose works have been accepted. But, anyway, over a period of time his views have been accepted by the public, because they regard his views highly. Before a man becomes an expert, he must be so regarded by the public.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think I would have to disagree with you, when you say the public decides who is expert. Once again, who is the public? Is it the more articulate, the more knowledgeable authority. The same thing applies to forensic medicine; you bring a man in who is knowledgeable about medicine and the law. We're still faced with the problem of whether we're not using this term expert in a somewhat arbitrary kind of way. Many experts seem to be experts only to express a certain point of view.

BROTHER FIDELIAN: Well, we've been bouncing around between what is effective and not effective, between the moral and the legal, between good art and bad art, between pornographic films and *Mary Poppins*. I think we've at least established some dimensions of the problem. ■

After 35 Years, the Inevitable Question

By ROBERT S. LYONS, '61

PEOPLE IMMEDIATELY think of football when Jim Henry's name is mentioned. For good reason, too, because much of Jim Henry's life has been spent on the gridiron in one capacity or another.

In a way, however, it is ironic, because La Salle hasn't fielded an inter-collegiate football team in two decades. Moreover, James J. Henry was originally hired as La Salle's first head basketball coach, yet he has been an athletic director as long (or longer) than anyone in the country.

For the first time in 30 years, however, collegiate football is not an active part of Henry's life. He retired from the playing field after last year's Army-Navy game. He had been one of the most highly-respected football officials in the country for a generation and, earlier, a coach at La Salle and an All-American end at Villanova.

"Sure I miss officiating," he said recently as another gridiron season began. "It was always a great challenge to get the confidence of the coaches and players while 50,000 spectators were screaming. In fact, every week a different type of a challenge came up. I really enjoyed it."

Henry's officiating career carried him from coast to coast. He did all the big intersectional games, including the Sugar, Sun, Liberty and Gotham Bowls. It's hard for him to single out the greatest individual players he saw because, he said, "From where I was officiating, I didn't get a chance to concentrate on any one player."

Henry was able to notice a great team, though, and saw plenty of them. The most impressive were the national championship squads from Oklahoma and Syracuse, Navy's unbeaten Sugar Bowl team and fine outfits from Pittsburgh and Army, among others.

With such an impressive gridiron background, Henry constantly hears the inevitable question: "Why doesn't La Salle have a football team?"

"I love football and consider it a very important part of my life," he says. "I realize its benefits more than anyone else. Nothing develops manhood and character

better. I would like to see a non-scholarship type of club football here at La Salle, but it would be financially impossible to have such a team and keep it within reasonable bounds. I'm not knocking big-time football and I know that I'm being idealistic about it. But I also must be realistic."

It is not generally known that Henry was originally hired as head basketball coach when La Salle organized the sport on the intercollegiate level in the fall of 1930. He "retired" from the court after one season, winding up with an impressive 13-4 won-lost record.

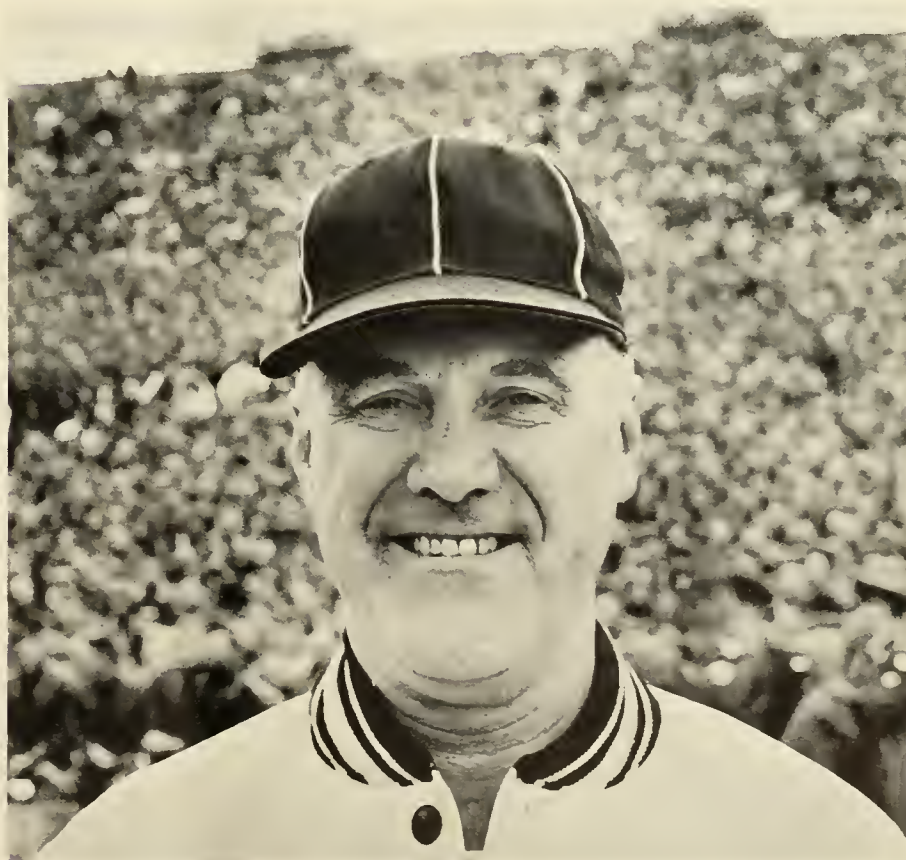
"I was a very popular coach my first year, because I didn't have to cut anyone," recalls Henry. "We had 15 uniforms and 15 players showed up for try-outs." Three of the men on Henry's start-

ing team that year became doctors (and that must be some sort of an NCAA record)—Mort Gratz, Henry P. Close and Bill Janus. So did the student manager; today he's Dr. Marcel Sussman.

Besides being an All American end at Villanova, Henry had quite a basketball career as a Wildcat undergraduate. "I was known as a 'stickback' guard and never went past midcourt," he says. Others will tell you that Henry was one of the best defensive men in college. He always guarded the opposition's best scorer and half of them never scored a field goal.

Obviously, La Salle's physical makeup was much different when Henry came to the campus in 1930. The school had only 75 students and four lay teachers—one of them, Dr. Roland Holroyd, the revered

—continued



Dr. James J. Henry as Army-Navy official

professor of biology. The football field was laid out differently in those days, running east to west, from 19th to 20th st. Soon the team went so well that a new field was plowed on its present 20th street north-south location. "It was plowed by one man and a horse," recalls Henry.

Unfortunately, football at La Salle lasted only ten years. World War II brought a sudden halt to much athletic activity and the Explorers' gridiron program was one of the casualties, never to be resumed. La Salle's record for the decade was a respectable 51-34-8. Henry was known for his rugged lines and four of his proteges (Frank Loughney, George Somers, Frank Thorik and the late Jim Bonder) made Little All-American. The best clubs of the decade were the unbeaten 1934 and twice-beaten 1939 outfits.

FORMER Notre Dame star Marty Brill guided the 1934 eleven to a 7-0-1 record, including triumphs over arch-rivals St. Joseph's, Villanova and West Chester. Brill had succeeded his Fighting Irish teammate and fellow All-American Tom Conley as the second head coach of the Explorers in 1933. He remained at La Salle for seven years and many people think that his final team (1939) was even better than the 1934 club. The record was 6-2-1 that season, with the only losses coming against St. Thomas (Scranton), 12-7, and Canisius, 3-0.

Henry had coached La Salle High's football team a few years before becoming the college's line coach under Brill in 1933. He was named La Salle's Athletic Director in 1934 and took over the reins of the football team its final two years on campus, 1940-41.

Naturally, there were many fine moments during La Salle's football era. Often, players distinguished themselves in such a manner that never made headlines, but made a lasting impression on coaches like Henry. One incident that endures concerns the present coach at La Salle High, John (Tex) Flannery, who had the makings of a great college end. "I desperately needed someone to back up our starting center," Henry recalls. "Tex agreed to give up his starting shot at end and switch to a new position where he was a key, but obscure, reserve. I've never forgotten it. It was the epitome of loyalty."

Another player Henry remembers well was a fellow in one of his backfields at La Salle High. Today he's the Police Commissioner of Philadelphia. Howard Leary. "He would have made a great college halfback if he hadn't been injured," recalls Henry.

One of the most-respected members in La Salle's Academic community,

Henry is chairman of the finance department and a recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the college in 1955. His students in the classroom have become prominent in all phases of life: the late John Byrne, chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; Robert Winkleman, former City Councilman and present Deputy Commissioner of Public Property, and Bob Walters, a prominent plumbing, heating and air-conditioning contractor who is better known to sports fans as La Salle's former basketball coach.

In his 35 years at La Salle, Henry estimates that some 1,800 athletes have come and gone. Few athletic directors can make that statement (possible exception, John "Taps" Gallagher, who has been running Niagara University's athletic program as long as Henry—31 years).

Is there any difference between today's athlete and his counterpart of the 1930's? "He is basically the same," Henry says. "Although athletes in those days were a lot 'hungrier,' primarily because of the poorer economic situation of the 1930's."

Since World War II, La Salle's athletic program has become one of the finest of its kind in the country. Explorer athletes have made national names for themselves in all sports and La Salle became a "household" word to sports fans in the early fifties when Ken Loeffler's basketball team won the N.I.T. in 1952 and followed up with the NCAA crown two years later. Only a handful of schools have won both championships, so it's no surprise that Henry regards this feat as his "greatest thrill as athletic director."

La Salle was also the first Catholic college in the nation to sponsor an inter-collegiate crew, but Henry refuses to accept credit for this. "Many people mistakenly credit me for starting the sport here," he says. "Actually, I only encouraged it."

THE sport actually started on campus when the late Glen Robertson, a prominent local textile manufacturer and generous La Salle benefactor, donated the money to buy two shells.

"I did coach the sport once," chuckles Henry. "In fact, I was the only crew coach who never picked up an oar in his life."

The late John B. Kelly, Sr., was La Salle's first crew coach and handled the team for a little over a year. One day, he was unable to make the trip for a race against Dartmouth, however, and Henry found himself in White River Junction, N.H., coaching an enthusiastic, but inexperienced crew against one of the powers of the Ivy League. Dartmouth won and thereby spoiled the shortest crew coaching career in history.

One of the most satisfying moments in Henry's career as athletic director came at the beginning of the 1955-56 basketball season when members of the Big Five (Pennsylvania, St. Joseph's, Temple, Villanova and La Salle) started playing under the same roof (the Palestra) for the first time. The Big Five has since blossomed into perhaps the most successful collegiate basketball venture in the country. No group has come close to emulating it.

"This had long been a dream with me," says Henry, who recalls local colleges "banging heads" by competing with outstanding doubleheader attractions only two blocks from each other. Before, Temple, St. Joseph's and La Salle had been playing doubleheaders in Convention Hall, while Penn and Villanova were sharing the Palestra.

PEOPLE talked about bringing all five schools together for years. The key impetus was supplied by Jeremiah Ford, athletic director of the University of Pennsylvania, who called a meeting of all interested parties on May 8, 1954. Less than a year later, grievances that had lasted for decades between some of the schools were ironed out and the presidents of each institution signed the agreement that has since made Philadelphia the undisputed collegiate basketball capital of the world.

Henry and Ford are the only athletic directors still in office who participated in the original negotiations. The late Josh Cody has been replaced by Ernie Casale at Temple; Ambrose (Bud) Dudley was succeeded by Art Mahan at Villanova and Jack Ramsay is athletic director at St. Joseph's in place of George Bertlesman.

With such a distinguished career behind him, it's only natural that many fine things have been said about the man who has long been devoted to college athletics and what they stand for. Perhaps it was summed up best by two speakers among the more than 400 friends and admirers who attended a Testimonial Dinner for Jim Henry at the Marriott Motor Hotel last May. The dinner was held in honor of Henry's late son, Lt. John Henry, U.S.M.C., '59, who died in an automobile accident in 1963.

"As long as I've known Jim Henry, I've known him for his great judgement," said former University of Pennsylvania football coach George Munger. "We knew his judgement was his integrity."

Pete Carlesimo, the athletic director of Scranton University, put it another way: "No Middle Atlantic Conference athletic director is so respected and so loved. But, greater than any image of Jim Henry, athletic director, is the image of Jim Henry, God-fearing family man!" ■

'Elbow Room' For Scholars



Mrs. Ploss at Colloquium: Phoenician carts predated camels

MUCH HAS BEEN written in these pages and in the public press extolling the virtues of helping the student with academic difficulties; the 'drop-out'—college or high school—has often upstaged the student of high academic standing.

An equally intense concern for the highly qualified—and often gifted—student would seem to be as much, if not more, in the nation's interest.

At La Salle, and many other colleges and universities, a renewed concern for the very bright student has taken the form of formal honors programs—a concept pioneered at Swarthmore College in 1922 by then-president Frank Aydelotte. Locally, Penn, Haverford and Bryn Mawr have extensive honors programs, and Villanova recently named La Salle graduate, Robert J. Rowland, '59, as director of its new program.

Initiated at La Salle in 1961 by Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, the program was for the most part isolated independent study courses for juniors and seniors until 1963, when formal honors sections were established in nearly all liberal arts programs.

In 1964, Brother F. Patrick, F.S.C., assistant professor of English, was appointed honors program director and an honors center was opened to the student body.

"The honors program at La Salle," Brother Patrick states, "is a special opportunity for the academically talented student. It provides an enriched educational experience that is meant to intensify the stimulation and challenge of the regular curriculum."

In just three years (one year of formal structure), the program has swelled to

some 125 students, who are taught by several La Salle professors and varying visiting professors. Although no Honors Degree is given, the program has demonstrated a definite appeal.

"The program is growing as fast as it's healthy for it to grow," Brother Patrick contends. Some 50 percent of those qualified to enter the program wish to do so, he adds. Swarthmore, again the honors paragon, has some 60 percent of its entire student body engaged in honors work, but Brother Patrick asserts that "colleges comparable to La Salle regard five percent as a good ratio."

In addition to stringent requirements for high college board scores, an honors candidate must have ranked in the top 20% of his high school class. He must also demonstrate "a natural curiosity and an ability to pursue studies with a measure of independence."



"All of our freshmen are highly qualified," Brother Patrick explains, "but specially gifted students have a real need to meet in smaller groups, with students of similar capabilities."

The competition for such students equals that between the National and American football leagues, and Brother Patrick's efforts to encourage exceptional students to attend La Salle includes frequent visits to high schools, where he visits their "best classes." He credits the English department's cooperation with diocesan high school teachers for the "great strides made in the English honors program."

"But most important of all," he adds, "is the great impact of the reports by our present students when they visit their high schools—and believe me, they give their buddies a full report. If they have been challenged here at La Salle, it gets back to the high schools very rapidly."

A freshman student in the program is considered to be a "candidate" until he demonstrates the required capabilities—based upon his performance, the opinions of his professors and his own interest in the program. As a sophomore, he may either withdraw or become a regular member of the program.

The program requires no additional courses beyond those taken by other students; the emphasis is on quality, not quantity. A freshman candidate, for example, may be in an honors section for English and economics, but in regular sections for other courses.

Sophomore honors students take two honors sections in each semester as part of the normal progress toward a degree.

In the junior and senior years, he may take one honors section each semester and is then eligible for Independent Study Courses, which may be substituted for other required courses.

Class work in honors sections is keyed to the interest and abilities of superior students. Teaching methods encourage active participation in open discussion and research. Class size, which seldom exceeds 12 students, permits close individual attention.

"The faculty of the honors program," Brother Patrick adds, "is not only highly qualified, but they are recognized for their ability to stimulate their students. It's a bit of a specialty."

The program is geared to give talented students "elbow room for advanced studies," Brother Patrick said, and every facet seems to meet that need—small class size, the honors center for informal "bull sessions" (coffee is brewing at almost any hour), an impressive list of Colloquium speakers and visiting professors.

Brother Patrick succinctly describes the program as "more intensive, more extensive, and more stimulating."

The Colloquium series, which seeks to liberalize education and familiarize students with subjects they're not taking, are often held in dormitory lounges and speakers range from authorities on civil rights ("What College Students Can Do Besides Marching") and African art and culture ("the use of Phoenician carts pre-dated the camel for desert transportation")—the latter talk given by Mrs. Margaret Plass, of the British Museum, who later met with students at Bryn

Mawr, Penn and U.C.L.A.

This year's visiting lecturers include Helen North, Ph.D., professor and chairman of the classics department at Swarthmore, Digby Baltzell, Ph.D., associate professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. Their classes, small study groups of eight or ten students, often meet in the professor's home.

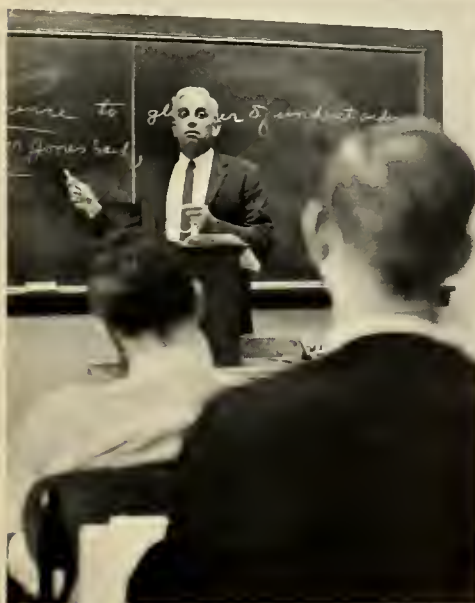
The Independent Study Courses seek to free the student from attendance at a number of regularly scheduled classes to allow more time for individual research and reading. Such courses, taught by La Salle faculty members or visiting professors, usually meet once a week. Courses have recently been taught by professors from Penn, Princeton, Haverford and Swarthmore.

Although the program often makes use of distinguished visiting professors, Brother Patrick calls the La Salle faculty the program's "great untapped resource" and, with this in mind, he frequently tries to schedule La Salle professors for the Colloquium discussions.

"A given student meets only 25 or 30 of our 300 faculty members," he continued, "and they lose a great deal in this limitation."

Other than the obvious benefits to the participants, as students and later as alumni (honors graduates are studying at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford and Cornell), Brother Patrick sees the program as often a vital vehicle for experimental ideas ("What is honors work today, may be the normal curriculum tomorrow") and "the good effect the program can have on the general intellectual atmosphere of the campus."

—continued



La Salle honors sections (above and left): an enriched educational experience



The honors center: coffee and ideas brewing at any hour



Dr. North's seminar: more intensive, more extensive and more stimulating

Experimental programs, such as a team-taught comparative literature course and a sophomore "Great Books" course, are now being conducted, Brother Patrick said.

He envisions the day when La Salle may welcome "Scholars of the College," undergraduates who would register in the fall and mid-year, and often meet with a professor but never be on a class list.

"Just as if they were at Oxford," he added.

103rd Academic Year

A RECORD ENROLLMENT of more than 6,000 day and evening students began studies at La Salle College this fall, when the college opened its 103rd academic year.

Major innovations on the La Salle campus for the new school year includes the opening of a new student chapel; construction of three new dormitories; four new administrators; over 40 faculty appointments, and 16 new courses.

La Salle's evening division, inaugurated in 1946, enrolled over 2,900 stu-

dents—including some 600 freshmen. The day school enrolled over 850 freshmen, raising overall day enrollment to some 3,100.

The student chapel, located in college hall in the area that was formerly the college auditorium, was three months in construction and completed at a cost of \$65,000. Architect Joseph Didinger designed the chapel, which accommodates some 400 persons.

A \$1,300,000 dormitory expansion program, including three residence halls, an infirmary and four student lounges, is now under construction and scheduled for occupancy by some 225 additional resident students next fall. Carroll, Grisdale and Van Alen designed the complex, which is located on the northwest corner of 20th st. and Olney ave.

Four new administrators—a college chaplain and evening division, college union and admission assistants—were named for the new school year. The Rev. Regis W. Ryan, O.P., succeeds the Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., as the college chaplain. Father Heath, chaplain since 1952, remains as head of the college's expanded graduate theology program. Fa-

ther Ryan previously was chaplain of the Canterbury School in Connecticut. Gerald T. Dees was appointed assistant director of the college union, James F. Reilly is the new assistant director of admissions, and John J. King was named the evening division's assistant director of admissions.

Appointed to new administrative positions were Brother M. Edward, F.S.C., associate professor of chemistry, who was named assistant to the dean of arts and sciences, and Brother F. Martin, F.S.C., who became director of student financial aid.

College Aid Hearings

CHURCH-RELATED educational institutions may be unable to meet future commitments "unless there is wider recognition of the interdependence of the public and private sectors of higher education," the president of La Salle told a legislative committee in October.

Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., who is also chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Higher Education, addressed his remarks to hearings conducted by the State House Committee on Higher Education in Philadelphia.

Due to "pervasive government involvement in education," Brother Daniel said, "frequently the private institution has found itself in the position of coping with developments stimulated by government legislation, without the concurrent support which goes to public institutions to meet new developments.

"Let me note," he continued, "our increasing conviction that the contributions of non-profit, private institutions should be measured in public terms. For the last century, La Salle has been producing teachers, scientists, doctors, lawyers and businessmen for the Commonwealth and the nation. In the last graduating class alone, some 80 students took positions in the public schools of the Philadelphia area. It is a rare public school in the area, in fact, which does not have La Salle graduates on its faculty."

Brother Daniel called for future legislation to include matching construction grants, support for specified operating expenses—such as teacher-training programs, support for library development and operation, and health and counseling services at the Commonwealth's private schools.

"In the Philadelphia area," Brother Daniel added, "the Catholic colleges alone last year enrolled some 20,000 full-time undergraduate students—this is compared, say, to about 10,000 such students at Temple University. And the vast majority of these students were from the Commonwealth, indeed, from the greater Philadelphia area."

"All church-related institutions of the Commonwealth must continue to meet such specific needs," he concluded, "but in the new situation in which we find ourselves many of us feel we can no longer meet this commitment unless there is wider recognition of the interdependence of the public and private sectors of higher education."

Water Linked To Survival

THE SURVIVAL of the U.S. is linked to water pollution control, a Federal official contended in an address this semester at La Salle.

James M. Quigley, assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, advanced this conclusion in a talk to the students and faculty. He is responsible for Federal programs for water and air pollution control.

"Formerly," Quigley said, "we thought of water pollution control—and correctly—as a health measure and a conservation measure; now it is a measure necessary for the very continuance of our country."

"There has been a really major concern," he continued, "whether the big cities on the Eastern seaboard can get through this year and next with the present water supply . . . (water) will be a long-range problem unless the rainfall pattern in the East changes this winter or next spring."

State-conducted water conservation efforts have been "largely unsuccessful because the big polluters have been the big employers and, I might add, the big political contributors," he said. He lauded Pennsylvania's efforts as an exception, however.

"In the far future," Quigley concluded, "we may expect to see regional and possibly even a national system of water distribution to make sure that our valuable water will be available in the right quantity in the right place at the right time."

Brother Azarias Dies

BROTHER F. AZARIAS, F.S.C., a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools for 52 years and chairman of La Salle's education department from 1948 to 1964, died September 1 in Pittsburgh. He was 67 years old. He had been a member of the La Salle staff for 18 years.

A native of Philadelphia, the former James C. King entered the Roman Catholic teaching order in 1913, professed his perpetual vows in 1922 and earned a bachelor's degree from La Salle College in 1924. He received a master of arts degree from La Salle in 1927.



Solemn Requiem Mass for Brother Azarias in the new chapel

Among a score of teaching and administrative positions, Brother Azarias served at West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys, where he was principal in 1940-41; La Salle High School, Philadelphia; St. Patrick's in Newark; Central Catholic High, Pittsburgh (vice principal, 1929-39); Calvert Hall, Baltimore, Md., and the University of Scranton. He was perhaps best known for his work in teacher placement in Philadelphia.

He was a member of the American Association of School Administrators; the National Society of College Teachers of Education; the Adult Education Council of Pennsylvania; the editorial boards of the *American School Board Journal* and the *National Kindergarten Journal*, and was active in the Philadelphia program for gifted children.

MacLeod Heads Masque

SIDNEY J. MACLEOD, assistant professor of English at La Salle College, has been appointed director of The Masque, the college's undergraduate theatre group.

He succeeds Daniel J. Rodden, associate professor of English and Masque director for the past 12 years. Rodden will devote full attention to his teaching duties and to La Salle's summer music theatre. MacLeod, a native of Chicago, directed Dylan Thomas' *Under Milkwood* as his first production as Masque director. Before joining the La Salle staff in 1959, he earned a bachelor's degree from St. Mary's College (Minn.) and a master of fine arts degree from Catholic University. He and his family make their home in the Roxborough section of the city.

Rodden, who has staged some 20 undergraduate productions since assuming the Masque post in 1953, has been managing director of the summer theatre since its inception in 1962. More than 60,000 patrons have seen nine shows presented during four seasons. This summer's offering, *Camelot* and *Brigadoon*, attracted 21,000 patrons, a new record.

Byrne Memorial Scholarship

SOME 75 CIVIC, business and industrial leaders this fall opened a drive to establish a \$25,000 John F. Byrne Memorial Scholarship at the college.

Byrne, a 1935 graduate of La Salle, was secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission until his death last August. He had held the Turnpike post since 1956 and also served as treasurer of the Democratic Party's County Executive Committee.

Among the sponsors of the scholarship are Mayor James H. J. Tate; former Governors David L. Lawrence and George Leader; City Council President Paul D'Ortona; Joshua Eilberg, State House of Representatives majority leader; Hubert J. Horan, Jr., of the Continental Bank and Trust Co.; Edward Toohey, Philadelphia chairman, American Federation of Labor; Democratic City Chairman Francis R. Smith, and Arthur Rooney, owner of the Pittsburgh Steelers football team.

Don't Smile—It's Serious

"TO WHAT EXTENT is it sane or wise to go along with the other guy?"



"Operation Gift Lift": protesting the protests

This question, posed by Allen Funt, creator and host of CBS-TV's "Candid Camera" show, provided some serious insights into human behavior under stress. Funt's talk to students and faculty was sponsored by the college's psychology department.

"After you've photographed almost 1,200,000 people as we have over the years," Funt said, "it's almost impossible not to make some observations."

His principal conclusion, which he substantiated with several films, was the conformity of human behavior under stress: people in foreign environments will follow the pattern of others—often to absurd degrees.

One film had an unsuspecting victim following exercises led by "Candid Camera" 'plants' in a waiting room, then leaving merely because they departed.

Funt revealed that permission to use the film is given by "about 999 of 1000" persons and fees of \$15 to \$50 are paid to those subjects actually seen on the program. The best subjects, he added, are "the oldest and youngest, the richest and poorest ones." His most interesting assignment: the programs made in Moscow two years ago.

"One thing is never funny, though," he added, "that part of life involving making a living." He recounted a caterer's solemn acceptance of plans to arrange a banquet for cats.

Protesting The Protests

THREE STUDENT organizations initiated highly successful efforts in support of the

U.S. effort in Vietnam. Each amounted to a positive response to the anti-government demonstrations this fall.

The student political science association conducted "Operation Gift Lift," perhaps the most concrete campus effort. The 10-day drive sought to collect Christmas gifts for the soldiers in Battery A, 2nd Battalion of the 101st Airborne Division, the unit to which the late James P. Kelly, a 1964 La Salle graduate, was attached when he was killed in action in September (see 'Alum-News').

"Gift Lift" sought "useful" gifts for the GIs, such as paperback books, playing cards, non-perishable cookies, insect repellent, chess and checker sets, Boy Scout-type knives, magazines and religious articles. Gifts totaling 1400 pounds were collected.

The Christian Brothers on the campus and student council each donated \$100 for transportation of the gifts, but Trans World Airlines contributed its services to airlift the packages to San Francisco, where U.S. transportation was provided. Hence, the donations further swelled the number of gifts.

In another effort, the sophomore class solicited Christmas cards for "Mail Call Vietnam." More than 2,000 cards were contributed to the city-wide drive, which also included Villanova, Temple and Penn students.

In addition, the campus chapter of the National Federation of Catholic College Students (NFCCS) and student council solicited signatures for a petition endorsing U.S. policy. It was forwarded to

McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to President Johnson.

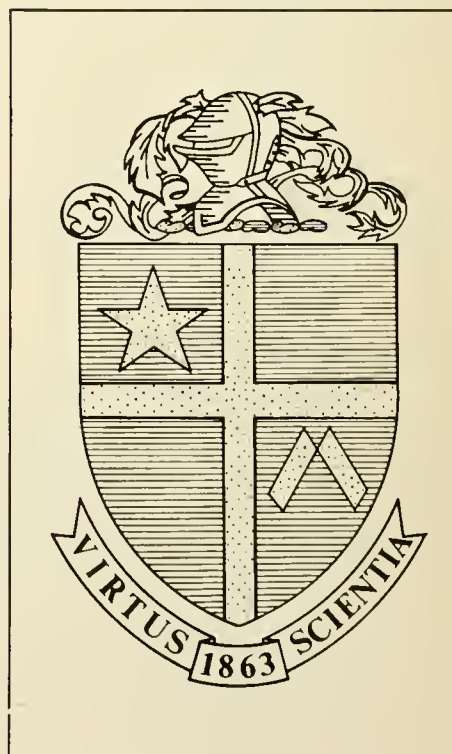
New Coat of Arms

A NEW coat of arms was designed for the college this fall by William F. J. Ryan, of New York City, an authority on heraldry.

The design, which is the result of more than a year of research and sketches, according to Ryan "embodies all that is the heritage of La Salle College. The predominant colors of the shield comprise the college colors, blue and gold. The shield is appropriately divided into quarters by a cross, as befits a Catholic college."

"The first quarter," Ryan notes, "displays the Signum Fidei (Sign of Faith) to denote that La Salle is under the tutelage of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The Star of Faith is the symbol of the spirit of faith, the primary end of the Brothers' teaching and the insignia of their Institute. A similar star is also a part of the arms of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia."

"The fracted chevron in the fourth quarter," he adds, "is derived from the coat of arms of St. John Baptist de La Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The helmet above the shield recalls that the knights of old were prompt in their defense of Church and Christian morality. The motto, *Virtus Scientia* is translated Virtue and Knowledge, which briefly expresses the program of life and the spirit of La Salle College."



La Salle College Coat of Arms



1965 FALL HONORS CONVOCATION



Distinguished American artist Andrew Wyeth and Lessing J. Rosenwald, art collector and philanthropist, were honored at La Salle's annual fall honors convocation, at which Dr. John Walker, director of the National Gallery of Art, gave the principal address. Pictured here, left to right in each photo, are (top left) Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, with degree recipients Wyeth and Rosenwald; (center left) Rosenwald and Wyeth confer on degrees; (center right) Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, assists Wyeth with stubborn zipper on academic gown; (left) Wyeth meets the faculty, and (above) Wyeth and Dr. Walker exchange thoughts on art.



Walters (left) and Coach Heyer

WALTERS RESIGNS; HEYER NAMED HEAD BASKETBALL COACH

Robert W. Walters resigned as La Salle College's head basketball coach on the advice of his personal physician and freshman coach Joseph W. Heyer was named to succeed him, it was announced shortly before the season opened.

Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., President, accepted Walters' resignation with "deep regret" and announced Heyer's appointment for the remainder of the season after accepting the recommendation of the college's Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Walters, 39, remains on the staff in an advisory capacity. He has been under treatment for a small, duodenal ulcer for some time, and was advised to curtail his extensive activities after failing to respond to medication.

One of the greatest players in La Salle's history before graduating in 1947, Walters returned to his alma mater as head coach on April 8, 1963.

His two-year term at the helm of the Explorers was one of the most successful of any coach in the school's history. In that time, Walters guided the Explorers

to Quaker City Holiday Tournament and (Philadelphia) Big Five titles, in 1963-64, and a National Invitation Tourney appearance, last year. His overall record against some of the toughest competition in the country was 31-17.

Like his predecessor, Heyer also was an outstanding Explorer star before graduating in 1960. The 27 year-old native of Philadelphia scored a total of 928 points during his three year varsity career, made the Middle Atlantic Conference All Star team as a junior and Philadelphia's All Big Five squad the following campaign.

He returned to La Salle as freshman coach for the 1963-64 season, guiding the Explorer yearlings to a 12-1 record and a share of the Big Five frosh title that year.

Heyer, who attended La Salle High School, will combine his duties with those of freshman coach. He will also remain on the teaching faculty of Cardinal Dougherty High School for the remainder of the year and continue work towards a Master's degree in Education.

Campus Calendar

A conscientious compendium of events of significance to alumni, students, parents, and friends of La Salle.

ALUMNI

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB—Interesting speakers are the rule when the downtown executive-types assemble for lunch and conversation at 12:30 P.M. in the Adelphia Hotel's dining room; Jan. 19, Feb. 16, Mar. 16 (reservations requested, VI 8-8300, Ext. 289).

BASKETBALL RECEPTION—The Golden Age of Gola is sure to come up when old and new grads gather after the Explorers encounter St. Joseph's; Jan. 8, at Cavanaugh's Restaurant, 31st & Market Sts.

ART

FRANK PIETRANTONIO—Recent sculptured wood collages by Mr. Pietrantonio, whose New York gallery often makes exhibits available to La Salle; Jan. 1-31.

WESTCHESTER PRINTMAKERS—Graphics by a group of artists in Westchester County, N.Y., from the Old Bergan Art Guild; Jan. 1-23.

COLLEGE UNIONS—A photographic exhibit depicting college unions at U.S. colleges and universities; Jan. 1-31.

MARIE WIENER—Oils by Miss Wilner, who last year gave one of her canvases to the college; Feb. 1-28.

IB HENRIKSEN—A photographic essay about Athens by Mr. Henriksen; Feb. 1-28.

CONTEMPORARY OILS—Figurative and semi-abstract oils by Bea Begman, Harriet Scherer and Blanche Strax; Feb. 1-28.

CURRIER & IVES PRINTS—Exhibit of 22 lithographs of original C. & I. prints, depicting American life from 1835-1870; Mar. 1-31.

FACULTY WIVES—The "women behind the men" exhibit their artistic talents; Mar. 1-30.

CONCERTS / FILMS / LECTURES

BRIDGE ON RIVER KWAI—The Academy Award winner presented in the continuing film series; Jan. 6 at 6 & 9 P.M.

SANDY PHELPS—The local folksinger is heard in concert; Jan. 5 at 12:30 P.M.

DR. W. B. STANFORD—A talk on "The Greek Epic" by the Regis Professor of Classics at Trinity College, Dublin; Feb. 2 at 12:30 P.M.

OXFORD DEBATE—Very British debaters from Oxford encounter La Salle's forensic team; Feb. 18 at 12:30 P.M.

DR. C. JOSEPH NUESSE—The professor of sociology at Catholic University and head of the U.S. Commission for UNESCO discusses work by the UN body; Feb. 25 at 12:30 P.M.

ROBERT SPEIGHT—The English actor will give readings from "A Man For All Seasons" and other plays; Mar. 30 at 12:30 P.M.

SPORTS

BASKETBALL (Varsity)—Newcomers and veterans of little experience augur a 'rebuilding' year, but look for surprises based on hustle (home games at Palestra: DEC. 1, Albright; 4, at W. Kentucky; 8, at Seton Hall; 11, at Georgetown; 15, Bucknell; 18, Niagara; 27-29-30, Quaker City Festival; JAN. 8, St. Joseph's; 12, Penn; 15, Syracuse; 22, at Duquesne (TV, 2 P.M.); 25, at Creighton; 27, at Utah St.; 29, at Seattle; FEB. 2, American U.; 9, Lafayette; 12, Villanova; 15, at Gettysburg; 18, Temple; 22, Iona; 26, at Canisius; MAR. 2, Louisville; 5, at Miami (Fla.).

BASKETBALL (Freshman)—Everyone is exercising the virtue of restraint (home games, 7 P.M., campus gym, except at Palestra Dec. 1 and 15); DEC. 1, Albright (5 P.M.); 7, at Temple; 8, at Seton Hall; 10, Lafayette; 15, at Penn (5 P.M.); 17, at St. Joseph's (3 P.M.); JAN. 10, Temple H.S.; 13, St. Joseph's; 24, Villanova; 28, Pierce Jr. College; FEB. 1, at Villanova (7 P.M.); 4, Penn; 7, Temple; 15, at Gettysburg; 19, St. John's, D.C. (2:30 P.M.); 25, Trenton Jr. College.

SWIMMING—Coach Joe Kirk could have one of his best aquatic squads in some time (home meets, Germantown YMCA, 8 P.M.); JAN. 8, at Temple; 14, P.M.C.; 18, at W. Chester; 21, Drexel; 26, Lafayette; 28, St. Joseph's; FEB. 2, St. John's (N.Y.); 4, Loyola (Md.); 9, at Penn; 11, American U.; 19, at Bucknell; 24, at Villanova; 26, at E. Stroudsburg St.; MAR. 4-5, Middle Atlantic championships at Gettysburg.

ALUM-NEWS

JAMES J. MCGUIGAN



'86

JAMES J. MCGUIGAN, who at age 96 had the distinction of being the college's oldest living alumnus, died last month. A retired postal employee, Mr. McGuigan was one of the few living alumni of the college's original site, St. Michael's Parish. He had been taught by Brother F. Azarias, F.S.C., who also died this fall (see "Around Campus").

'26

FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, M.D., senior consultant and former psychiatrist-in-chief at the Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn., received the Loyola University's Stritch Medical School Medal for 1965 at a dinner in his honor last month. He had been dean of the school in 1940.



JOHN F. BYRNE

'35

JOHN F. BYRNE, who was secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, died suddenly in August. A John F. Byrne Memorial Scholarship (see "Around Campus") is being organized by some 75 civic, business and industrial leaders to honor Byrne, who was also treasurer of the Philadelphia Democratic Party's County Executive Committee.



DR. JAMES B. BONDER

'36

DR. JAMES B. BONDER, professor of education and football coach at West Chester

State College collapsed and died of a heart attack during a game at West Chester, October 8. A Little All-American end at LaSalle, Dr. Bonder was a noted author on football and recipient of a Freedom's Foundation Medal in 1961.

'38

ANTHONY F. CARAVELLI, M.D., died in September. Col. JOHN P. LEONARD, JR., recently retired from the Marine Corps after 30 years service. He has accepted a civil service appointment in the Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Division of Operations Analysis. Leonard was this year's recipient of the La Salle College Semper Fidelis Society's award to an individual who has distinguished himself as a Marine Corps officer and a graduate of the College.



DR.
THOMAS J. LYNCH



DR. DESMOND
S. O'DOHERTY

'42

LOUIS J. BONDER served this fall on the football coaching staff at Haverford College. He was formerly head coach of the Marple-Newtown High School team, where he is now assistant principal. JOSEPH P. LACY has been promoted to assistant vice-president of Central Mortgage Company of N.J. DR. THOMAS J. LYNCH chairman of the department of classical studies at Niagara University, has been appointed dean of the graduate school and school of education. He is the first layman to hold this position. DR. DESMOND S. O'DOHERTY, professor and chairman of neurology at Georgetown University Medical School, has received a \$250,000 grant for a three-year study of multiple sclerosis. WILLIAM J. STIEF was elected assistant vice-president of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company and American Motorists Insurance Company.

'47

MANUS J. MCGETTIGAN, M.D., a physician affiliated with Nazareth Hospital, died last month from injuries received in an auto accident. DENNIS J. MCCARTHY, chairman of the college's history department, has written an article which appeared in a recent issue of the journal, *History Today*.



REV.
THOMAS E. COMBER



JAMES L. PIE

'48

JOHN J. CASSIDY is an assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company and manager of the Levittown, Pa., office. Rev. THOMAS E. COMBER, C.S.P., is assistant executive manager of the Paulist Press and director of their National Catholic Reading Distributors, in Glen Rock, N.J. JAMES L. PIE, Esq. has been appointed Philadelphia's city deputy in charge of counseling, land damage and bonds and contract. Formerly deputy to the city solicitor, he now supervises counseling services for some 50 city departments, boards and commissions.



JOHN P. RYAN

'49

PETER J. KELLY, JR. received his M.B.A. degree from Temple University in the field of finance. JOHN P. RYAN was elected vice-president for sales and marketing at Horn and Hardart Baking Company.

'50

WILLIAM E. EDWARDS has been named controller at the Reading, Pa. office of Aetna Casualty and Surety Company. JOHN HELWIG, JR., M.D., has been appointed chief of cardiology at Germantown Hospital.

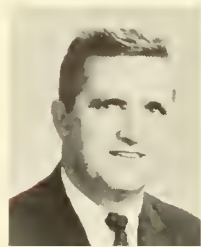
'51

GUSTAVE C. COTE, C.P.A., recently returned to the faculty of Providence College after three years with the Boston accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery. ROBERT C. CROSSON has been appointed assistant general sales manager of North American Refractors Company in Cleveland. O. BERNARD INGSTER has been appointed a lecturer in the graduate school of education at Rutgers University. JOHN J. KANE, former borough manager of Elizabethtown, has accepted the same position in Phoenixville, Pa. JOSEPH F. PITTELLI is teaching business at Temple University's Community College.

HARRY T. REIN recently joined Rohm and Haas Company at their research laboratory in Bristol, Pa. *Marriage*: FRANCIS A. FUCILE, M.D., to Karen Marie Cinotti.

'52

Lieut. Commander DAVID J. ANTHONY has been awarded the Bronze Star and the Cross of Gallantry with Gold Star for his action in Vietnam, where he was a senior naval advisor. ALBERT F. CHELIUS was honored by the Kiwanis Club for his work as a teacher of Social Studies at Interboro High School in Yeadon, Pa.



ROBERT V. QUINDLEN



JOHN F. MANNING

'53

VINCENT J. D'ANDREA, M.D., is deputy director in charge of psychiatry with the Peace Corps in Washington, D.C. JOHN F. MANNING has been appointed supervisor of international financial planning for Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. ROBERT V. QUINDLEN has been appointed plant manager of the Steel Conduit Division of Triangle Conduit and Cable Company, Inc.

'54

Rev. JOHN F. BLOH was named secretary to the superintendent of schools in the archdiocese of Camden, N.J. JEROME H. BRODSKY, M.D. opened an office for the practice of general surgery in Jacksonville, N.C. Army Major WILLIAM F. BURNS is attending the Army command and general staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. JOHN P. DAVIS was promoted to assistant vice president of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is manager of the Allegheny Avenue office. GERALD GINLEY received his LL.B. from Temple University. JOSEPH E. QUINN received a master's degree in education from Rutgers University. LAWRENCE MELLON, M.D. was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for coroner in Delaware County this fall, but he received more votes than any other entry on that party's ticket.



CAPT. JOHN M. GRASMEDER

'55

Capt. JOHN M. GRASMEDER, an Army helicopter pilot in Vietnam, was decorated for bravery in service. He received the Silver Star for flying into the besieged village of Dong Xoai to rescue 10 seriously wounded U.S. special forces servicemen. THOMAS GOLA opened an insurance agency in Fort Washington Industrial Park. WALTER T. PETERS, freeholder of Camden County, N.J., was given a testimonial dinner recently in Cherry Hill, N.J.

WILLIAM F. KELLY, LL.D.

'56

WILLIAM F. KELLY, LL.D., '56, a member of the Board of Managers since 1955, died last month after a long illness. He had been president of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company for 10 years. HENRY DE VINCENT, M.D., has completed his training in orthopedic surgery and is practicing in northeast Philadelphia. JOHN J. PETTIT, JR. resigned as revenue examiner of the Philadelphia school district to devote full time to the private practice of law. *Marriage*: WILLIAM M. HENHOEFFER to Mary Dolores Jeffrey in Washington, D.C.



'57

JOSEPH M. BURAK has been appointed director of student teaching at Holy Family College. ROBERT W. KRAEMER has been appointed an assistant professor of physics at Carnegie Tech. He has his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins. WILLIAM T. LEE has been appointed general manager of New York Life Insurance Company's Delchester office in Upper Darby, Pa. JOSEPH V. MAGUIRE, assistant national programming editor of TV Guide magazine in New York, has been named to the national editorial staff. ARTHUR W. SIMMONS received a master's degree in education from Rutgers University.

'58

JAMES H. FRANZ has been promoted to assistant vice-president of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is manager of the Roxborough-Manayunk office. H. RICHARD NOON has opened a real estate and insurance business in Mount Ephraim, N.J. ARCHIE J. PERGOLESE has been granted the national quality award for 1965 for life insurance service to the public. *Marriage*: JOSEPH A. REHRMANN to Eileen M. Marchlik. *Births*: To BERNARD MCCORMICK and his wife, Peggy, a daughter, Susan; to JAMES J. McDONALD's wife, Bonnie, a daughter, Leigh Anne; to JAMES O. MCGOVERN's wife, Diana, a son, Kevin; to JOHN MAGOSIN's wife, Anne, a daughter, Karen Anne.

'59

ROBERT BRAY will coach Lower Moreland High School's basketball team this season. JOHN ALAN FERNER received his master's degree in education from Rutgers University. EDWARD J. SPANIER has been named an assistant professor of chemistry at Seton Hall University. DAVID M. SPRATT was construction section chairman of the Bucks County United Fund campaign. He is manager of Bell Telephone's Bristol office. JOSEPH J. RAAB, D.D.S., completed a two year tour of duty with the Air Force and has opened an office in Cape May Court House, N.J. *Marriage*: THOMAS V. O'MALLEY to Kay Elizabeth Fletcher.

'60

JOSEPH D'AULERIO received an M.A. in mathematics from Villanova University. Captain PETER E. FARRELL is with the Air Force Medical Service at Tachikawa Air Base, Japan. CHARLES A. GLACKIN, who

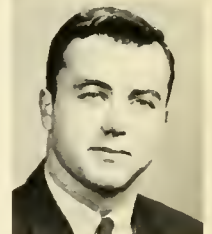
studied law at Georgetown University, recently passed his Pennsylvania Bar examination. JOHN B. MANNING was awarded an M.A. in mathematics at Bowdoin College. Captain MICHAEL A. NERI completed an eight-week course in aerospace medicine and has been assigned to Ellington AFB, Tex. *Marriages*: FRANCIS X. McLAUGHLIN to Margaret Mary Green; WILLIAM J. MISTICHELLI to Judith Ann Adams. *Births*: To CHARLES A. AGNEW's wife, Elaine, a son, John Kennedy; to JOSEPH DEL GROSS's wife, Dolores, a son, Christopher Joseph.



JOSEPH L. HEPP

'61

JOSEPH L. HEPP has been appointed assistant director of admissions and financial aid at Manhattan College. GERALD LAWRENCE has been named assistant general manager of the 1966 Philadelphia Golf Classic. WILLIAM C. LISS has been named assistant director of education of the General Building Contractors Association of Philadelphia. MARTIN J. McDONNELL was appointed assistant comptroller of General Coal Company and division comptroller of Westmoreland Coal Company. J. ROBERT RINEHART is studying in England under a fellowship from the English Speaking Union. ROBERT J. YOUNG has been promoted to production supervisor at Sealtest's ice cream plant.



PETER E. DOYLE

'62

DONALD R. ALLOWAY is director of editorial services for James Gray, Hooven-Nahm, Inc., in New York City. He previously served with Keller Publishing Company in Buffalo. ROBERT CLOTHIER was awarded a fellowship to Drexel Institute to complete requirements for his MBA degree. Rev. JOHN DIARY, O.S.A. professed solemn vows in the Augustinian Order at Saint Mary's Seminary, Villanova University. Two members of the class, PETER E. DOYLE and THOMAS E. SWEENEY, have received grants for overseas teaching assignments for the current academic year. Doyle is teaching English in Helsinki, Finland, under a grant by the U.S. Educational Foundation in Finland. Sweeney is teaching English and history in Berlin, Germany, under a Fulbright Teacher Exchange Fellowship. *Marriage*: WILLIAM E. ADAMS to Carole Marie Schag. *Birth*: To THOMAS J. LYNCH and wife, Virginia, a daughter, Denise Marie.

'63

HOWARD G. BECKER received his M.A. in political science from Pennsylvania State University. ROBERT BRESNAN was awarded the MBA at Drexel Institute of Technology. JOSEPH EVANCHIC received his MBA from Stanford University. Lieutenants WILLIAM MULLEN and JOHN M. PSYK are now serv-

ing in Vietnam. Mullen with the Army; Pycik with the Marines. JOSEPH H. PERKINSON received a master's degree in education at Temple University.



LT.
JAMES P. KELLY



JOHN F.
FITZPATRICK

'64

Army Second Lt. JAMES P. KELLY was killed in action September 27 in Viet Nam. He lost his life when a booby-trap exploded while on a "sweeping hostile action" with the 101st Airborne Division (see "Around Campus"). ROBERT J. BRINKER joined the faculty at the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture as an assistant instructor in speech. JOHN F. FITZPATRICK is a sales representative for Pfizer Laboratories. LT. JAMES J. KIRSCHKE is participating in a Marine Corps good will tour of NATO countries. His particular responsibility will be a visit to Norway. Rev. THOMAS L. McNICHOL, who left La Salle after his freshman year, has professed solemn vows in the Augustinian Order. DENNIS L. METRICK received his M.A. in philosophy from Pennsylvania State University. His assistantship has been renewed for two years to enable him to continue working toward his doctorate. JOHN D. SNYDER has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB. ANTHONY WALSH was commissioned an ensign at Newport, R.I. and assigned as personnel officer at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. *Marriages:* WILLIAM P. BISSILL to Carol Ann Leeds; J. CLIFFORD LENAHA to Brenda Lee Shorb. *Birth:* To RICHARD J. DI PASQUALE's wife, Catherine, a son, Richard, Jr.

'65

LEO BELLEW is studying mathematics at Case Institute under an N.S.F. grant. JOSEPH DI VITO is freshman football coach at Bishop Egan High School. Lt. DONALD P. DUNN recently completed an air defense course at the Army's Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Tex. THOMAS M. HICKEY is working for Rohm and Haas Company at their research laboratories at Spring House, Pa. ROBERT D. ISETT received an assistantship to Villanova University, where he will major in clinical psychology. Peace Corps volunteers LEONARD M. LOMBARDI, THEODORE A. NOWALINSKI and FRANCIS J. QUIMBY are teaching in the Philippines. ROBERT McLAUGHLIN has joined LAWRENCE R. MONTGOMERY (Summer '65) in the Peace Corps effort in Turkey. CHARLES J. WITTEW, JR. is also with the Peace Corps, teaching in Liberia. CHARLES A. PIZAGNO has joined Rohm & Haas Company at their research laboratories at Bristol, Pa. WILLIAM A. TANASHUNAS has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB, Tex. *Marriages:* PATRICK L. BUCKLEY to Kathleen B. Nolen; RICHARD H. GIBSON to Mary Ellen Hughes; ROBERT J. HANNIGAN to Winifred A. Fusco; RAYMOND P. LOFTUS to Jule Marie Kenyon; JOHN J. O'DONNELL to Irene T. Rush; CHARLES A. PIZAGNO to Dolores Marie Dopkin; WILLIAM C. ROSE to Pauline F. Towarnicki; JOHN J. SYDOW to Margaret Adelaide Olson.



Joseph J. Sgro, '60, director of development, surveys activities of alumni during this fall's Telethon to assist 1965-66 alumni fund campaign.



Navy Lt. Cdr. David J. Anthony, '52, received Bronze Star from Adm. Fred G. Bennett for service in Vietnam on USS Wood, of which he is executive officer.



Alumni victors in soccer tilt with varsity, left to right, (bottom row), Bob Watson, '62; George Bohnenberger, '62; Aldo DelPino, '61; James Pastore, '61; Bohdan Annuik, '58; Ed Suez, '58; Fred Mischler, '60, and Tony Baratta, '62 (top row) Gordon Gray, '63; Andy Quinn, '64; Cliff Gillespie, '61; coach Joe Smith; Tam Whalen, '60; Jerry Kozak, '59; Arian Hawryciw, '58; Pat Cannars, '63; and John Peduto, '65.



Thomas F. Lynch, '61 (left), president of the Downtown Luncheon Club, chats with District Attorney-elect Arlen Specter, who addressed the club during the fall election.



Alumni-faculty fathers with freshman sons this year are (foreground) Dr. Robert J. Courtney, '41, and son, Robert, Jr., and Joseph M. Markmann, '49, with son, Joseph, Jr.

La Salle Vignettes

John Guischard /

life begins at forty

"It's difficult to say at what time one is attracted to a vocation for the priesthood. I had been thinking of it awhile, a few years at least, and I came to a definitive decision on Christmas of last year." Thus, **John A. Guischard, '38**, a member of the La Salle faculty since 1942, described his decision at age 49 to begin seminary studies in Rome last September. A full professor of French and from 1946 to 1964 chairman of the college's modern languages department, he will study at the Beta College in preparation for ordination. Conducted by the English hierarchy for "older vocations" (25 years and over), the college now has about 75 students, most from English and Commonwealth countries. After three years of intensive studies (principally theology and philosophy), Dr. Guischard expects to be assigned to the diocese of Burlington, Vermont. Also a graduate of La Salle High School (1934), he received a master's degree from Villanova University (1942) and earned his Ph.D. in French at Laval University (1945). As a prominent faculty leader at La Salle, he served as director of the college's La Salle-in-Europe program at Fribourg, Switzerland, which he helped initiate in 1960, and was director of student organizations from 1960-63. He was also active in the alumni association, having served two terms as president, 1960-62, and for two years was secretary of the La Salle Endowment Foundation. Life can—and often does—begin at forty.





Tom Breen / *choice, not an echo*

It is more than a giant step from hosiery mill worker to station manager of a television station, but **Thomas A. Breen, '41**, seems to have made the transition rather effortlessly. Breen worked in the mill while studying at the Philadelphia Theatre Arts Institute (now defunct), after earning two battle stars with the Marine Corps at Bougainville and the Solomons during World War Two. "Many Philadelphia TV personalities studied at the Institute," says Breen, who now heads WKBS-TV (Chan. 48) for the Kaiser Broadcasting Group, which also has stations in Los Angeles, Detroit and San Francisco. He got his first 'break' at KFEL-TV in Denver in 1952, where he was a producer until 1955, when he joined KCRA-TV in Sacramento as program manager and manager of news and public affairs. From 1962 until last year, he was a 'free-lance' producer of his own programs and for David Walper Productions. He

joined Kaiser in 1964 and received the assignment to establish the new UHF outlet in Philadelphia. Breen believes the new UHF stations—his is among three which began broadcasting this year in Philadelphia—will ultimately benefit all viewers. "The future is bright," he said, "for bringing greater choice of programming for the public. UHF sets now constitute only one-fifth the overall market, but will soon be equal to VHF—as they are in New York City now." Color set sales, he adds, are providing the majority of new UHF viewers. Surprisingly, sales of UHF converters lag behind those of new all-channel and color sets. Breen, who cautions that converters require a separate antenna, adds that WKBS broadcasts will all be color after January 1, 1966. He, his wife Elaine, and their eight children, make their home in suburban Merion.



Don D'Orazio /

psychology, English style

It has been an exciting, albeit nomadic, educational experience for **Donald E. D'Orazio, '60**, since his undergraduate days. His efforts, however, are now nearing fruition at the University of Manchester in England, where he is pursuing a Ph.D. degree in psychology. After leaving La Salle, he studied at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois, completing the course requirements, comprehensive exams and clinical work (as research assistant at the Illinois Braille and Sightsaving School) for the master's degree in psychology. In 1962, he joined the psychology department at the University of Hawaii. In Honolulu, he also worked for the newest state's Department of Education as psychological examiner for the island of Kauai, where he administered tests for placement of children in special classes (for mental retardation, gifted children, etc.). He soon aspired to return to the scholarly life, however, and decided to look to Europe to earn a Ph.D. "In psychology," he explains, "it is generally accepted that there are wide differences between what is called 'European' and 'American' psychology. This led me to consider attending a European university to study the differences between the two. My reasons for selecting Manchester were varied: the most alluring aspects were that at Manchester I could do post-graduate work in any psychological area that interested me, and that the educational system in England is reputed to be one of the world's best." He arrived in England in 1963 and, after completing research on children who are "under-achievers" (whose classroom performance is below their ability level), he expects to receive his degree next fall and return to America.



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1965 FALL HONORS CONVOCATION



Spring 1966

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



DISARMAMENT:
Dream or Necessity?



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PHOTO CREDITS: Cover—Wide World and Armstrong Roberts; Pages 1-7 and Back Cover—Frederick Meyer; Page 12 (right) and Page 23—Ralph Howard; Page 13, 14 (top) and Page 24—Walter Holt; all others, Charles F. Sibre.

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE
Vol. 10 Spring, 1966 Number 2

Ralph W. Howard, '60, *Editor*

Robert S. Lyons, Jr., '61, *Associate Editor*

James J. McDonald, '58, *Alumni News*

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IT WAS FITTING that they said **goodby** to Tom Gola, basketball player, at Convention Hall.

It was here that the greatest all-around schoolboy basketball player ever produced in Philadelphia matured into one of the game's finest All Americans. Convention Hall, then the home court of La Salle College's two national championship teams—the 1952 NIT and 1954 NCAA—was the scene of Tom Gola Night on March 17.

Gola played only a few minutes in his final local appearance that night as the 76ers edged the New York Knicks. The game itself, or Gola's performance for that matter, seemed terribly anti-climactic—like watching the second game of a doubleheader after your team was eliminated from the pennant race in

'GOLA GOAL'

—end of an era



the opener. After all, there had been many greater nights during Tom's twelve years in the N.B.A.—like the time he led the old Warriors to the world's championship as a rookie.

Jim Henry, La Salle's athletic director, was there. So was Eddie Gottlieb, who signed Tom to his first pro contract. Citations and glowing adjectives were plentiful, but somehow you caught the real character of Tom Gola when he said, "I'll always appreciate Mr. Henry teaching me the value of wearing a tie and being a gentleman."

Twenty years of perhaps the finest individual basketball talent ever displayed are over. People will be telling their favorite Tom Gola stories for years and many of his records will stand forever.

No one, for example, will ever break Gola's career mark of 2,461 points. And it will be quite a while before someone touches his one-season records for points scored (750), field goals (274), or free throws made and attempted (202 for 267).

But right now, the policeman's son from Incarnation parish has other worlds to conquer . . . new challenges to meet. He's running for the State Legislature in November . . . and building a prosperous insurance business in nearby Fort Washington.

Don't bet against Gola making it big in both ventures. He wasn't an All American on basketball ability alone.

—continued

'Gola Goal' —continued

It was "Tom Gala Night" in Philadelphia, but it wasn't a good night for Tom's team, the New York Knickerbockers, who were defeated by the 76ers. Tom kibutzed a pre-game bridge contest (below), joined Willis Reed at floor pep-talk from coach Dick McGuire (right), then went sprawling in effort to make a steal from 76ers Wally Jones when the action became hot and heavy (opposite).



—continued



A GOLA SCRAPBOOK



The Gola legend at La Salle will grow as the years pass. He is pictured here during his student days, at ease with studies in the quadrangle (left); posing for a **Sports Illustrated** cover story (below, left), appearing in the 1955 All Star game (below), and crashing over and above two Wake Forest defenders for a field goal (opposite).

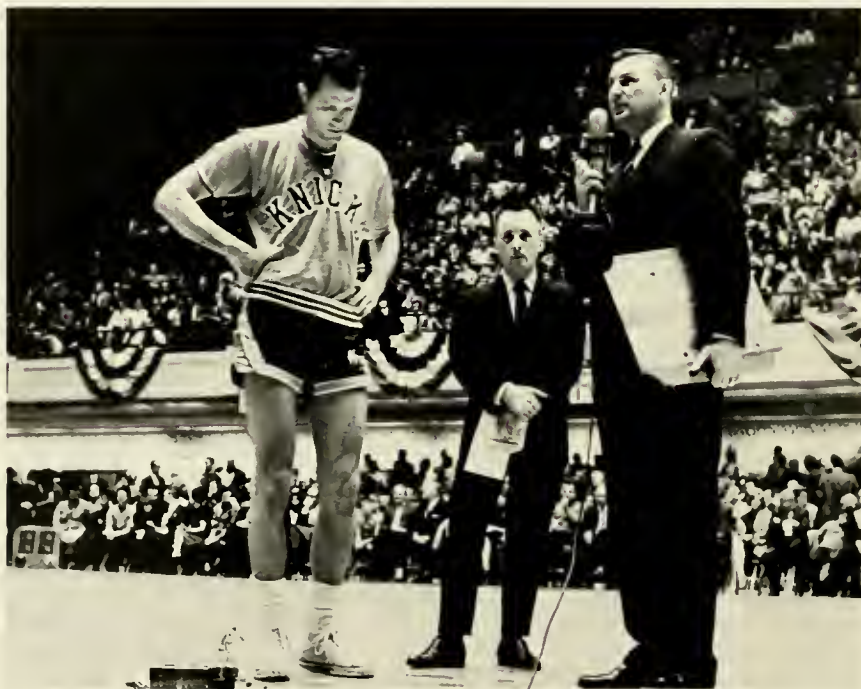




—continued



'Gola Goal' —continued





Not the least of the many Gola admirers who were present for Tom's 'Night' were (opposite page) his wife, Caroline (right in top left photo), Lt. Gov. Raymond Shafer, and former teammate Frank Blatcher (bottom), and (above) the man who launched his pro career, Eddie Gottlieb, and a new generation of autograph seekers (right) for whom the Gola era had ended too soon. ■ ■



DISARMAMENT:

"Blessed are the peacemakers" was His revolutionary admonition of nearly 2,000 years past. But much of Man's thought and resources have been devoted to building a bigger and better crossbow. Today, the Bomb threatens total annihilation, but Man still seems indifferent. Two La Salle professors debate the issue.

Disarmament is Not the Answer

by ROBERT J. COURTNEY, PH.D.
Professor of Political Science

DISARMAMENT is one of the oldest dreams of mankind. Man has always hoped that through disarmament wars could be eliminated, but the history of the western world attests to the failure of attempts at disarmament to insure peace. Man, however, continues to grope for a solution because with our modern weapons of warfare, total devastation is possible.

When you consider that today each polaris nuclear submarine is capable of carrying more explosive force than all of the bombs exploded by both sides during World War II, including the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, you have some small idea of the potential destructive force which could be unleashed in World War III.

At first glance, disarmament indeed seems to be the answer to our quest for peace and the elimination of the world's problems. If man eliminates arms and armaments, then, surely peace will be secured. However, a closer look at this proposition will, I am sure, prove otherwise.

Voluntary disarmament generally follows the conclusion of war, because it is practically impossible to maintain a fully mobilized war machine during peacetime. Although this has been the practice of all nations, each state tries to prevent the demobilization from reaching a point where the shift of power would favor another country.

We are not concerned with this type of unilateral disarmament carried out by each state out of economic necessity, but rather with attempts at some form of multi-lateral agreement which would reduce arms to a point where a nation would be incapable of waging war and have only sufficient power to maintain internal security.

How well have disarmament agreements accomplished this objective of elimination of war and the maintenance of peace? Disarmament agreements are possible only when the nations participating find it mutually advantageous to do so. One of the so-called successful disarmament agreements was the Washington Naval Treaty (1922) following World War I, which involved the U.S., Great Britain and Japan whereby these powers agreed to accept a ratio of capital naval vessels of 5 - 5 - 3.

The success of this negotiation was possible only because the circumstances that prevailed at the time made

such an agreement mutually desirable. The U.S. was ready to withdraw within its isolationist shell following the War and was psychologically ready to come to terms. Also, the U.S. was reluctant to become involved in a costly arms race because of a desire to return to "normalcy."

GREAT BRITAIN accepted an equal ratio with the U.S. because she knew that she could not compete with the U.S. in an arms race. The U.S. had indicated that she (the U.S.) could lay two keels to every one of the British and, after all, England reasoned that she had no political conflict with the U.S.

Japan accepted her ratio because she realized that an arms race with the U.S. was unthinkable and she was willing to content herself with the recognition of her regional supremacy in the Far East. England was willing to accept this situation because she wanted to avoid an arms race with Japan, which would put an additional drain on her already war-strained economy. Thus, each side profited from this limited agreement, but did it secure peace? Are similar circumstances existing today? Certainly not.

In this same post-War I period, however, agreement on other types of arms was impossible to achieve. The Geneva Conferences of 1932 and 1934 were a dismal failure.

Interestingly enough, the U.S. was one of the nations that insisted on disarmament first and argued that security would follow, whereas Russia insisted on security first, and the disarmament could only be the result of security. Note the juxtaposition in the views of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. today.

Present disarmament conferences—both within and outside of the United Nations—have been unsuccessful because they have been unable to solve the enigma of which comes first, disarmament then security or security then disarmament.

Proposals for reduction in arms run into another road block—that of the ratio of power to be achieved or maintained by disarmament. No state will knowingly reduce its power beyond a point where its security will be threatened. But who determines the power ratio, and how can this ratio be stabilized? This is an element of purely subjective judgment and negotiators know that any elements of doubt must be resolved in favor of their own country. Even if an objective appraisal could be made

Dream or Necessity?

today, there is no guarantee that new inventions would not destroy this ratio tomorrow.

This is a power political world, and whether we regret this fact or not, it is a fact which must be reckoned with. The major powers of the world community are the countries which shape the destiny of the world. As long as the sovereign state system exists, the state must look to its own power for protection until this security can be effectively assumed by a supra-national organization. In the absence of such an organization, it is just as important for a nation which wishes to maintain peace to have *power* for peace as a means of counter-balancing another nation's power to wage war.

COUNTRIES generally will not engage in war unless they believe victory can be achieved. Thus to maintain peace in our present world situation it is important to have a greater power ratio on the side of the conservators of the peace than on the potential aggressors.

We recognize, of course, that when countries are engaged in an arms race there are always risks involved. There is always the possibility of an accidental war—for example, the disclosure that an electrical failure (March, 1962) in one of our defense warning systems resulted in having the Strategic Air Command bombers on the runways loaded and ready for take-off. An accidental nuclear explosion *could* start a war if it were believed to originate as an enemy attack. Diplomatic and military miscalculations could precipitate an all-out war. Risks are ever present; however, to maintain peace these risks are well worth taking.

There are those who say that because of the destructive forces existing at the present time, and the possibility of accidental war, the U.S. should demonstrate its peaceful intent to the world by embarking on a program of unilateral disarmament. These individuals, unfortunately, are blind to the realities of international politics. Unilateral disarmament by a great power could be disastrous if it reduced a country's strength to a point of impotence, or even to a point below that of its potential enemy.

We must remember that *arms of themselves seldom create political tensions, but rather—arms are the outward manifestation that such tensions exist.* Elimination of arms will not eliminate these tensions or necessarily change the direction of a nation's foreign policy.

Will the elimination of arms stop the Soviet Union from trying to spread its ideology and prevent it from taking

over more and more of the world's land mass? Did the virtual elimination of arms in South Korea prevent an invasion by North Korea? Did the drastic demobilization of the World War II forces—incidentally, the greatest military force ever assembled—prevent the spread of communism or change the foreign policy of the Soviet Union?

Of course, it did not.

How effective would the U.S. protests over the Soviet build up in Cuba have been if the U.S. had followed a program of unilateral disarmament advocated by pacifist groups? The error of the pacifist philosophy is that it confuses the means with the end. War is not an end of national policy, but only a means to an end. The Soviet Union is not interested in war *per se*, it is interested in Communizing the world. War will be used, if necessary, only as a means to that end. The pacifists would destroy the means—weapons—without securing the end of our national policy—peace, freedom and security.

While eliminating the means they have no substitute for it. Because as long as nations exist who are willing to take advantage of other nations, they will not be restrained in their aggression by passive resistance. It is when the disequilibrium of power favors the potential aggressor that aggression starts.

The answer to this dilemma is not found in the slogan "Better Red than Dead" or even "Better Dead than Red" but rather our slogan should be "Neither Red *nor* Dead."

I^N ORDER to accomplish this we must find a system which is an alternative to war, a system which promotes peace and security. To date, military power for peace is our best and only answer to the prevention of military power for war. As long as the U.S. maintains its military power and uses it effectively, it can prevent war.

At the present time in spite of all of the discussions on disarmament, no disarmament or reduction of arms will be adopted unless an effective system of inspection is established. While arms inspection is theoretically feasible, the practical problems involved in inspection are such that they would make foolproof inspection practically impossible.

The implementation of an inspection system would require that a country lay bare all of its research and development in all fields—because there is really no such thing as a purely peacetime industry. All industries would

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be considered potential war producers. It would require an army of technicians to adequately police such a system, and it's doubtful that countries would be willing to divert sufficient manpower from their own technological development to supervise development in other states. Also, no country or industry would want to disclose all of its secrets which give it an economic competitive advantage over other countries or industries in the world market. Inspection will thus be resisted and disarmament talks in the foreseeable future are doomed to failure.

If no disarmament agreements can be reached, why then do countries continue to negotiate? This is an interesting question, and the only realistic answer seems to be an attempt on the part of both sides to maintain a favorable world public opinion. If either gave up on disarmament discussions, it could create a propaganda weapon favorable to the other and both sides apparently are determined to prevent this. So long as man believes that disarmament—in spite of all evidence to the contrary—can prevent war, the negotiations will continue.

In theory, a multi-lateral disarmament agreement with adequate inspection provision to see that the agreement would be kept by all parties, certainly would be desirable. Such an agreement would be economically advantageous, though not necessarily politically advantageous, to the nations of the world, because they would be able to divert considerable resources in manpower and material to an attack on the economic and social problems in the world around us. Arms races are expensive—in the U.S., for example, we have been spending on the average of \$45 billion annually for national security over the past ten years. However, it is important to realize that disarmament is not going to guarantee peace. It never has in the past and there is no reason to expect it will in the future.

The problem today is that too many people have the idea that disarmament will eliminate international tensions. It will not. It may reduce international anxiety about the degree of devastation which would be inflicted in a future war, but the basic political conflict that exists between the U.S. and the USSR, for example, will not disappear because we have no nuclear bombs.

DISARMAMENT would simply postpone the arms race until the beginning of hostility. While countries might agree to outlaw production of certain types of weapons, it is not possible to outlaw the technological knowledge necessary to make these weapons.

The state must, of necessity, look to its own power for security and no great power will agree to a reduction in strength which makes it inferior to another state. This is the fundamental and basic cleavage which makes any agreement on disarmament impossible to achieve.

This is a costly proposition, but this is the price the U.S. must pay in order to preserve peace and security.

A peaceful world is not one in which there are no conflicts; it is one in which conflicts are settled at the con-

If Russia is defined as our

ference table rather than on the battlefield. To keep the negotiators at the conference table *today*, disarmament is not the answer—military power is.

The Need for Disarmament

by RICHARD C. LEONARD, PH.D.
Associate Professor of Sociology

ONE OF THE MOST consistent themes that runs through Dr. Courtney's discussion of disarmament is the pragmatic approach to the concept of power, characterized by a representative statement like, "To date military power for peace is our best and only answer to the prevention of military power for war." If this thesis is true, then how is one to account for the steady drift of this country toward direct confrontation with the communist bloc at the same time that the major powers of both sides spend such fantastic amounts of their human and material resources on increased military power? It would seem that the problem of disarmament is a far more complex issue than many Americans are willing to contemplate.

Granting that Dr. Courtney is a political scientist, and is likely therefore to restrict his analysis in large measure to ideas developed in his own discipline, we must not rule out the relevance of other variables that have a direct relationship to the problem. For example, Barbara Ward has been consistently reminding us over the past decade that Lazarus is at the gate while in the halls of Congress our elected representatives are going through the annual ordeal of securing consensus for the allocation of less than one-half of one per cent of our gross national product for foreign aid. And even this small amount will be approved not so much as a response of the Christian conscience, but as a sop to the communist bogeyman.

One very broad generalization applicable to the problem of disarmament is that national security is based in part on a greater degree of distributive justice in the international market place than now exists. The cry of a century ago in America was that a nation could not exist half slave and half free. In our day, when the hope for a peaceful world rests primarily on an international community of nations, there can be no peace as long as poverty is so widespread and affluence so limited. It is great to be an American, one of six per cent of the world's population enjoying a very large percentage of the world's productive wealth. What an awesome responsibility rests on the conscience of those committed to the precepts of the Judaic-Christian tradition! It isn't that we have done so little; it is the question of how much more we could be doing in view of the resources we have at our disposal.

Pope Paul VI in Bombay suggested that all the affluent nations annually give an additional one per cent of their productive income to the poor of the world. Such a yardstick applied to America would more than double current foreign aid. Perhaps as a reverse response to such a proposal, the President's foreign aid request to Congress for

enemy, it is logical that she will respond accordingly'

the next fiscal year will be the lowest aid bill since the end of World War II.

Still pursuing this theme of power, it would appear that one of the questionable arguments used by Dr. Courtney in maintaining why this nation cannot pursue a course of disarmament is his restricted use of the concept of power as a reference exclusively to physical force and physical persuasion. He elaborates on the term, power ratio, while noting that any judgment of the true nature of this ratio is largely subjective. Being subjective it leads to an arms race, for rival nations are never certain when they are equal to a preordained adversary.

As we know, arms races have a way of building within themselves all the features of a self-fulfilling prophecy. If Russia is defined as our enemy, and we adopt all the usual measures associated with this designation, it is logical to assume that she will respond accordingly. Together, we create the holocaust that neither nation wants or desires. Nuclear warfare would be as devastating to communism as to the democratic institutions of the West.

Nor would most psychologists support the position that an arms race does not contribute to further world tension. Armaments are more than an outward manifestation of existing tensions. The psychiatrist, Jerome Frank, has noted an analogy between the behavior of policy makers today and the behavior of mental patients. He observed, "they see a problem as a threat and then resort to methods of dealing with it which aggravate it."

The cult of violence permeates the community on every level: local, national and international. From the catalog of children's toys, which increasingly features guns and war games, to the protection of the very life of the President, a service that involves the expenditure of several millions of dollars annually, we are confronted with the evidence that ours is not a nation at peace with itself.

WE WOULD have a peaceful world, but our most honored prophets tell us that the primary instrument for obtaining this goal is an arsenal of weaponry so vast and complicated that it has created its own vocabulary. Academicians and clergymen who question these prophets or their prophecies find themselves labelled as the simple souls, the dreamers, the unlearned, and are advised to leave the state of affairs in the hands of those who know the score. Pacifists are pictured as being naive, and the reasoning that is attributed to them would hardly do justice to the elementary school child. That such a stereotype is relatively easy to create should be evident by the fact that the general concept of pacifist can be applied to such extreme types as the nihilistic beatnik of Greenwich Village on the one hand, to some of the leading men of the Church on the other hand, with the Catholic Worker group located somewhere between the two poles.

Disarmament, of course, is only one aspect of the far more complex issue of world peace. No one in recent years had a clearer perception of this than the late Pope John XXIII. In his encyclical, *Pacem in Terris*, he puts disarmament within the framework of a general treatise

on the rights and duties of man, first to his neighbor and then to each successively higher institutional order. Widespread racial injustice does vitiate the efforts of America to convince other nations of our sincerity when we speak of freedom and the dignity of the individual. This is an important point to note because many are not aware of the close connection between the civil rights movement and the pursuit of world peace. Actually, Pope John's formula of peace on earth has not made a very great impression on most Catholics. Quite probably, this encyclical has had the paradoxical distinction of having been read by a larger percentage of Quakers than Roman Catholics. In addition, the first international discussion of this document recently in New York was under secular auspices.

When, to quote Pope John, "... it is hardly possible to imagine that in the atomic era war could be used as an instrument of justice," we must face the reality that disarmament is a *sine qua non* if we are really serious about world peace. The usual roadblock that meets any proposal for disarmament is that it will impair national security and place us at the mercy of our enemies. In the event of nuclear warfare the discussion of national security becomes academic, whereas the second point of being placed at the mercy of our enemies sounds strange coming from people committed to the Christian ethic, in that they give primacy to a physical response with little mention of the role of the weapons of the Spirit.

ON THE NATURE of a just and moral social order, Premiers Kosygin and Chou En-lai may be as far from the true ideal as Sheriff Clark or Bull Connor. Our response is one that must be made not on the basis of total truth versus vicious error, but on the fact that all men share in varying degrees both truth and error. To preordain whole nations or blocs of nations as the enemy makes fruitful discussion of basic issues most difficult. Let us remember that Pope John not only opened the window but the door as well, when he invited-in leading communists, if only for a brief interchange of ideas.

The quick freeze to most of the discussion on disarmament is provided by the adjective "unilateral," which invariably accompanies the noun whenever an adversary of disarmament is attempting to demonstrate the weakness of his opponent's position. Unilateral disarmament is about like saying to the average American that at 12:01 A.M. next Wednesday morning we will close out the armed services and turn the Pentagon into a boys' club. Any program of disarmament embraces a variety of moves and countermoves. A professor at Columbia University coined the term, unilateral initiatives, to indicate that the long-run goal of general disarmament must be preceded by an array of measures calculated to build mutual trust between the west and the communist bloc countries. The nuclear test ban treaty was a small step along the path to world peace, especially in view of the current actions of France and Red China, but how many of us would maintain that it was not a worthy first step to make in slowing the pace of the proliferation of atomic weapons? It is well to recall that there was, and still is, strong opposition to such moves as this, and not all from the military.

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DISARMAMENT: Dream or Necessity? —continued

ONE OF THE four freedoms most needed in times of great crisis, warned Franklin Roosevelt, is the freedom from fear. When men like Secretary McNamara can talk of casualties of 100 to 125 million Americans in a nuclear war of tomorrow, we can be more understanding of the great fear that prevents rational discussions for cutting back on any phase of an armament program. We have been oversold on the idea that security means enough fire power to destroy any potential enemy. We had rather not think about the fact that in so doing we may also destroy ourselves.

Dr. Werner von Braun warns in his plea for a crash program to get to the moon first that the nation that controls the moon controls the earth. The postscript to this could be that the nation that controls the n^{th} galaxy controls our galaxy. Yet we still hear that it is the pacifist who has his head in the clouds.

The conclusion seems to be inescapable: in the creation of a more peaceful world the question of disarmament occupies high priority. Nations devoting upwards of fifty per cent of their annual budgets to armaments simply must consider alternative measures or delude themselves with the type of realism that has already made our present century the bloodiest in the annals of man. A new climate for thinking about the needed changes is not easy to create, and to talk of building mutual trust between such rival ideologies as democracy and communism will con-

tinue to challenge the ingenuity of our best minds. A purely pragmatic response so characteristic of many political and social thinkers is not enough, even though such appeals have wide acceptance, because they are less apt to tax the mind with the complexities of the issue. Moreover, the moral aspects are shunted aside as though inapplicable in the present day world.

Within the last few months a number of hopeful signs have demonstrated man's commitment to continue the discussion of disarmament. The Geneva Disarmament Conference is meeting again, and the General Assembly of the United Nations has five major items on its disarmament agenda which space does not allow for detailing, but which includes such topics as the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

SIGNS LIKE THESE that keep the dialogue alive are encouraging, for man in a very real sense does create the world in which he lives.

Men of peace must not give up hope, but must keep pursuing what may appear to be the impossible. We have no choice, for we have created the monster of modern warfare. With our intelligence and the grace of God, we can tame the beast and create a less fearful society. Certainly there are enough other problems awaiting our time and resources.



ROBERT J. COURTNEY, Ph.D., professor of political science, has been a member of La Salle's staff for 20 years. He holds degrees from La Salle, Niagara University and the University of Pennsylvania, and was named chairman of the political science department in 1964.



RICHARD C. LEONARD, Ph.D., is an associate professor of sociology at La Salle. A native of Watertown, N.Y., he joined the faculty in 1957. He was graduated from St. Thomas College and later earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Catholic University.

Around Campus

Thought for Food

INSTITUTIONAL FOOD, that long-maligned euphemism for mass nourishment, will never quite equal the Four Seasons or mom's kitchen genius.

Take it on no less authority than William A. Hall, who this spring began his 15th year as La Salle's director of food services.

Also, consider the weighty opinions of some 6,000 day and evening students, who on any given day—especially those near the vernal equinox—can be heard groaning for mom's delicacies.

But veterans of Uncle Sam's cuisine—at least those whose service was this side of the Captain's Ward Room—have always been conspicuously silent.

Colleges and universities, however, are taking a closer look at their food services these days. Witness a recent survey by the Educational Testing Service: discontent over food service has become more popular than Vietnam as The Cause for protests. Of campuses polled, some 29 percent had food protests compared to 20 and 21 percent for dress regulations and Vietnam, respectively. No unimpressive figures in an era when social significance is often measured by the number of demonstrators.

But Bill Hall isn't worried, even though La Salle has had its kitchen crises—most notably the great Easter Food Strike of 1951, which prompted the hiring of Hall to establish full dining facilities, and of more recent din, the infamous Orange Juice Rebellion of 1962.

"When things are quiet for very long," Hall said seriously, "you feel like you're sitting on a keg of TNT; I'd much rather hear a rumble now and then."

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The 'rumble' ratio is slim, indeed.



Today's ultra-modern dining halls (above), and its Leonard Hall precursor (below).



The rumble ratio is slim, indeed, considering that the Hall forces serve some 8,000 customers daily. Even the airlines can't equal that safety record.

Add to these figures more than 250 special events—ranging from student or faculty *tete-a-tetes* to the rousing annual athletic banquet — and a burgeoning summer program, which this year will include several special workshops in addition to a growing summer enrollment.

Hall and his assistant manager, Raymond Smart, direct the efforts of 64 full and part-time employees. Longest in service: a near-tie between Dolores (Lolly) Kaye and Harriet Emhof, each of whom has seen 15 classes graduated.

The dining halls are college-operated, rather than by a caterer as at some colleges and universities, which reflects the early, pre-Hall days when La Salle's "food services" consisted of sandwiches and beverages sold at the basement entrance to College Hall.

Hall brought with him 14 years experience as a Linton's food supervisor when he helped establish the embryonic dining rooms in Leonard Hall in 1951. At La Salle, he prepares the menu and supervises the buying and preparation of food.

The Leonard Hall facilities, initiated and organized under the resourceful direction of Brother Gregorian Paul, F.S.C., then president, and Dr. Joseph J. Sprissler, now vice president for financial affairs, became so successful that the limited space was soon obsolete and hungry students again headed for nearby diners and standup restaurants.

The present ultra-modern dining halls eased the space dilemma when the College Union Building opened in 1959. Two main dining halls and a snack bar accommodated nearly 1,000 and the local gastronomic parlors were again often found to be "under new ownership" minus La Salle students.

Today, with a day student body more than triple the dining hall capacity, a new problem looms: free periods for the entire student body to attend concerts and lectures, and ROTC drill periods, can loose potential havoc upon the limited space.

Long range plans include proposals to extend the present dining halls into the area now occupied by the campus store, which would move into new quarters, and a residence area pantry and dining hall.

For those who prefer their statistics end-to-end from here to the moon, a slide rule might be handy: consumed annually are 11,000 packages hamburgers; 16,000 loaves of bread; 42,000

MOVING?

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donuts; 15,000 pies; 11,000 pounds beef and 1,600 cakes. A toll of 15,000 cokes weekly and 8,000 cups of coffee daily are exacted.

"All teenagers seem to go for pizza, hamburgers and cokes," Hall philosophizes. "If you have them, they're happy."

Hall himself, however, has more demanding (and expensive) tastes. He is a member of the Knife and Fork Gourmet Club, which often gathers to enjoy a \$35 dinner. Nine courses and a dozen varieties of wine are not unusual. No women or smoking are allowed and water is forbidden.

He also dons the chef's hat around the Hall residence in nearby Plymouth Meeting, but for the most part the kitchen is his wife's domain.

No one can recall the last food protest in Plymouth Meeting.

Viet Unrest Predicted

GEN. MAXWELL Taylor predicted the recent political unrest in Vietnam during his talk at La Salle last semester.

Political and economic conditions pose the greatest threats for the U.S. in Vietnam, the former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam told an audience of 1200 La Salle students and faculty in the College Union Building. He received a two-minute standing ovation before and after his address.

Gen. Taylor praised the effectiveness of increased U.S. ground and air activity since last fall, but added that "the political and economic front presents the biggest problems, because of the political fragility of the South Vietnamese government."

"There is a great misunderstanding here of the commitment by the South Vietnamese people to defeat communism; they are not especially loyal to their

changing governments, but there is a deep fear and hatred of the Vietcong," he added.

He said of increased U.S. casualties that "of course, as U.S. troop commitments increase, casualties will also rise." He added that casualties are described as "light, moderate or heavy" to prevent the enemy from knowing the success or failure of specific operations.

The general, who returned last August after a year as Ambassador, contended that "press reports indicating U.S. troops have taken over the war in Vietnam" are misleading. He attributed this impression to heightened interest by the U.S. press in those operations in which more U.S. servicemen are involved.

Gen. Taylor discounted the likelihood of Chinese intervention because, he said, "China is the traditional enemy of all Vietnamese people, north and south."

"To win the war," the general concluded, "we need many things, some are material and some of the spirit. I can't imagine a better material situation, but what we need is a national determination."

The Other Side

TWO CAMPUS speakers this semester countered Gen. Maxwell Taylor's optimism about Vietnam with scathing indictments of administration policy on the war-scarred nation.

Dorothy Day, co-founder and leading spokesman for the pacifist Catholic Worker movement, told a student audience to "devote your lives to works of mercy toward your fellow man, rather than to works of war. We must follow the new commandment to love."

"The right of Catholic conscientious objectors," she contended, "is defended in the Papal encyclicals and by the Vatican Council. You must realize what a difficult thing it is for conscientious objectors to hold their convictions against public pressure and often persecution."

Asked her opinion of self-immolations by fire, among them one by a member of her movement, she contended: "You have to remember we are officially burning people with napalm in Vietnam. Suicide is against all laws of the Church, but let's not make judgments of the act itself—just look to the intention."

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, former president of the National Council of Churches and now minister-in-residence at Crozer Theological Seminary, also opposed the administration's Vietnam policy, but with more reservations.

"There is a great contradiction in our 'bombing and bubblegum' policy—that of bombing in the morning and giving bubblegum to children in the afternoon—continued



Gen. Maxwell Taylor, who acknowledges the warm reception at La Salle students, and Dorothy Day, of the Catholic Worker movement, differed vehemently on Vietnam policy.



Sen. Robert F. Kennedy presented award for features appearing in La Salle Collegian to editor Raymond Wolf at New York dinner.

—which has led to much distrust of the U.S. throughout all Asia,” he asserted.

But Rev. Dahlberg admitted that “the war is against the Ho Chi Minh (North Vietnamese) government, there’s no doubt about that now” and added “I’m not advocating an abrupt withdrawal of our forces: I’m pretty sure the Communists would come in and take-over South Vietnam.”

Dilworth Chides, Commends

RICHARDSON DILWORTH, Philadelphia public school board president, this spring commended the work of diocesan schools but asserted that they should “ease the strain on public schools” by accepting a larger proportion of non-white students.

The former mayor of the city addressed his remarks to some 50 La Salle College honor students at an Honors Colloquium on the campus. Brother F. Patrick, F.S.C. director of the college’s honors program, was moderator of the discussion and 30-minute talk by Dilworth.

Some public controversy resulted from the statement and, in fairness to Dilworth, it should be added that he made the remark more in wistful envy than with rancor.

“It is clear that the parochial schools are doing an excellent job,” Dilworth responded to a question about increased cooperation between public and diocesan schools. “But the public school system would be much happier if the percentage of non-whites was nearer (in parochial schools) to that in public schools.”



Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president (left), with Wilson Fellows (from left) Kohut, Cannelly and Pritti.

“The way it’s going now,” he said, “I can see 90 percent white private schools and 80 percent white parochial schools, with the situation reversed in public schools.”

He lauded the efforts of former diocesan school head Msgr. Edward M. Reilly and present superintendent Msgr. Edward T. Hughes, but asserted that “there are bound to be hard feelings at times, because of privileges held by one and not the other.”

Dilworth added, however, that “none of the fears about separation of church

and state, especially among the Quaker and Jewish communities, have been realized by the shared-time program.”

“Education,” he contended, “is the key to whether our urban civilization will work or fail. We can’t fail or we will become like ancient Rome at its most decadent.”

He also warned that he foresees “a very difficult 10-20 years ahead in Northern cities,” a period of “highly unreasonable behavior” by Negroes.

“If you had your foot on the back of someone’s neck for a long, long time, when that person gets up he’s going to swing pretty wildly,” Dilworth said. “But we’ll have to realize that this is natural and learn to survive it.”

\$20,000 Biology Grant

GULF OIL Corporation has given La Salle College a \$20,000 grant for construction of a field biology station in Montgomery County.

The station, which will be used for field studies in ecology, will be built on a 17-acre site provided by the Wissahickon Watershed Association on the Wissahickon Creek, Pennlyn.

The Gulf award was among 50 capital grants totaling \$745,000 given this year. The company’s educational assistance program annually distributes over \$2 million for all aid-to-education purposes.

The ecology program, which studies the relationship between an environment and its plant and animal population, is conducted by Dr. John S. Penny, chairman of La Salle’s biology department,



Dr. Wurtz directs student experiment at new ecology station.

and Brother G. Nicholas, F.S.C. and Dr. Charles Wurtz, assistant professors of biology.

The course began as a co-institutional effort last fall, with students from Chestnut Hill College taking part in the lectures and field studies conducted by the La Salle staff. During the first semester, more than 135 different species of invertebrate animals were identified during the student's tests and observations.

The course is divided into two semesters, one for aquatic and another for terrestrial ecology. Studies include one lecture, followed by two hours of field study, each week.

"The course is designed to give each participant the widest possible experience in the study of environmental relationships," Dr. Wurtz said. "This is accomplished by course design, which includes community studies of natural habitat, the impact of urbanization on undeveloped areas, effects of land use and agriculture and the influence of stream pollution."

Children's Villages Proposed

CHILDREN'S villages, patterned after those founded in Europe for war orphans, were suggested for Philadelphia children from broken or "primitive type" homes.

County Court Judge Juanita Kidd Stout made the recommendation in a talk at La Salle College this semester. Some 350 students and faculty heard her address,

which was sponsored by the college's St. Gabriel's Club, an undergraduate organization that works with underprivileged and delinquent youngsters.

The European villages were established in Austria by Hermann Gmeiner in 1949 to care for children whose families were destroyed by World War Two. Ten orphans of varied ages are placed in homes grouped ten in a village.

Today, some 40 villages operate in Europe and Latin America, and in 1964 Gmeiner established the first U.S. village in Morrisville, Vt. He received an honorary degree from La Salle during that visit to the U.S.

These villages, Judge Stout said, could provide the proper environment for children who "must return to unwholesome and intolerable circumstances" after institutional rehabilitation.

"These children cannot help but revert to delinquency when they return to the primitive-type milieu of their broken, disorganized and loveless homes," Judge Stout asserted.

"Society must be either deaf or disinterested to return such youngsters to the cesspools of corruption they must call home," she added. "It is my considered opinion that in these cases the state must step-in to remedy the situation."

"Would not the taxpayer's dollars be more wisely spent on dependent but re-

habilitated youngsters, rather than eventual delinquents?" she asked.

Vote of Confidence

JOE HEYER last month signed a new three year contract to coach La Salle College's varsity basketball team.

Heyer, who was named coach Nov. 30 on the eve of La Salle's 1965-66 opening game, when Bob Walters was forced to resign due to illness, was given the extended pact on the recommendation of the college's Faculty Athletic Committee.

The 27 year-old Heyer guided a small, inexperienced club to a 10-15 record this year, despite one of the toughest schedules in the nation.

La Salle beat four NIT participants—Brigham Young, Louisville, Temple and Villanova—and lost to such powers as St. Joseph's, Western Kentucky, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Seattle, Minnesota and Miami (Fla.), among others. Four of the Explorers' losses were by a total of six points and two others came in overtime. La Salle won seven of its last nine games.

Three Wilson Winners

THREE LA SALLE College seniors are among the 1,408 Woodrow Wilson Fellowship winners for 1966-67.

Only four students were nominated by La Salle; the fourth was selected for honorable mention honors. They represent the largest number of La Salle winners for any given year.

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Campus Calendar

A conscientious compendium of events of significance to alumni, students, parents, and friends of La Salle.

Unless otherwise stated, events are held in the College Union Building. Exhibits are open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Mon-Fri., and 12-5 P.M. Sat. and Sun.

ALUMNI

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB—City Controller Alexander Hemphill will address the final meeting of the downtown executives before their summer hiatus; May 18 at 12:15 in the Adelphia Hotel.

ART

GERTRUDE STEIN—A rare East Coast showing of an exhibit depicting Gertrude Stein admiring pictures, also her comments on literary and artist luminaries of her day; May 1-31.

UNION ART—An exhibition of the varied works in the La Salle College Union art collection, consisting of prints, oils, watercolors, graphics, collages and sculpture; June 1-30.

OLD BERGAN ART GUILD—Some 25 artists, members of the Guild, exhibit their works; July 1-28.

SHIRLEY KESSLER—Expressionist mood interpretations depicting figures, city and landscapes; Aug. 1-28.

GENERAL

PH.T. CEREMONIES—Wives of graduating seniors will be honored for their help in "Putting Him Through"; May 22.

COMMENCEMENT—Some 800 Graduates will receive the coveted parchment in ceremonies at Convention Hall, June 4.

EUROPEAN TOUR—The Alumni Association again sponsors an overseas adventure, this time an odyssey to England, Ireland and Scotland; June 9-23.

SISTERS COUNSELING WORKSHOP—A counseling workshop for Sisters Superiors, sponsored by La Salle's psychology department; June 12-24.

BROTHERS COUNSELING WORKSHOP—A similar conference for orders of teaching brothers, also conducted by the psychology department; June 28 - July 13.

PARENTS

PRESIDENTS' RECEPTION—The annual event honoring the out-going presidents of the Associates and the Guild; 7 P.M. May 22.

THEATRE

MUSIC THEATRE '66—The fifth season of La Salle's summer music theatre will open with Frank Loesser's "Most Happy Fella," Friday, July 8 continuing through Aug. 6. The second offering will be Moss Hart's "Lady in the Dark," Aug. 8 through Sept. 4. Performances in the air conditioned Union Theatre are at 8:30 P.M. Tues. through Fri., 6 and 9:30 P.M. (two shows) Sat., and 7 P.M. Sun. No show Monday. Theatre party rates are available.



More than 100 La Salle billboards are now displayed in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland through contributions of the outdoor advertising industry.

Fellowship winners are John A. Connelly, Zenon E. Kohut and Joseph B. Pritti. Honorable mention was given to Thomas E. Perry.

Connelly, a 1961 graduate of Father Judge High School, is majoring in German and plans to attend either Princeton or Brown Universities. Kohut was graduated from Roman Catholic High in 1962 and majors in history at La Salle. He hopes to attend either Columbia University, the University of Indiana or University of Wisconsin. Pritti majored in philosophy after graduating from Central High in 1962 and he plans graduate studies at either Yale University or the University of Chicago.

Perry graduated from West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys in 1962, majored in English at La Salle, and hopes to pursue graduate studies at the University of Virginia.

Woodrow Wilson Fellows receive one academic year of graduate education with tuition and fees paid by the Foundation, plus a living costs stipend of \$2,000 and allowances for dependent children. This year's grants total \$5.7 million given to Fellows from some 380 colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada. Winners represent 24 fields of study and were chosen from over 11,000 nominees. Most are majoring in English or history.

'Most Happy' Summer

LA SALLE's summer Music Theatre '66 will open its fifth season with Frank Loesser's "Most Happy Fella" on Friday, July 8, continuing through August 6.

Moss Hart's "Lady in the Dark" will be the second presentation this season, opening August 12 and concluding September 4.

Managing Director Dan Rodden has

again assembled the veteran staff of Jean Williams, choreographer, Sidney MacLeod, technical director, and Frank Diehl, musical director. Gerard Leahy will design the sets and costumes.

Performances in the air conditioned College Union Theatre are at 8:30 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, at 6 and 9:30 P.M. (two shows) Saturday, and 7 P.M. Sunday. No performance is given Monday.

Last season, Music Theatre '65 received critical and audience acclaim as some 21,000 patrons enjoyed productions of "Camelot" and "Brigadoon." More than 70,000 persons have attended the nine productions offered over the past four seasons.

Away We Go!

LA SALLE will again sponsor an overseas excursion this summer, under the auspices of the Alumni Association and the College Union.

This year's odyssey will include visits to England, Ireland and Scotland. The tour departs Philadelphia June 9 and returns June 23. Total cost is \$650.00 per person, which includes round-trip jet fare, all hotels and most meals.

Included in the itinerary are Shannon, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, London and Stratford-on-Avon.

Televised Ecumenism

A LEADING Protestant scholar has called Vatican II's Declaration on Religious Freedom "a quite remarkable document from which Protestants may well learn in our day."

Rev. William J. Lazareth, dean of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Germantown gave his remarks during a discussion this spring after the college's closed circuit TV coverage of comments

by Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J. to an International Conference of Theological Issues of Vatican II at the University of Notre Dame.

Father Murray, a leading Jesuit theologian of Woodstock College, spoke on the Council's Declaration on Religious Freedom, a document of which he reportedly was the principal author. An inter-faith panel discussion by leading area theologians followed each evening program.

An estimated 3500 priests, sisters, seminarians, theology students and the general public attended the six sessions aired on TV in La Salle's college union building. The telecasts were sponsored under the Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., and Brother F. James, F.S.C., respectively. It was financed by a \$9000 grant by the Samuel S. Fels Fund.

Msgr. Philip J. Dowling, executive secretary of the Archbishop's Commission on Human Relations, who joined Rev. Lazareth and Rabbi Arnold G. Kaiman, of Keneseth Israel Congregation in Elkins Park, commended La Salle for sponsoring the program.

"La Salle College," he said, "in cooperation with the Notre Dame program, has assisted and is a vital part of the work of the Archdiocesan programs that will bring ecumenism to the parish level this fall. Such programs help in various ways to promote the wishes of the Holy Father."

"Such discussions mark great progress in the Philadelphia Archdiocese toward an ecumenical concern and cooperation," Msgr. Dowling added.

Msgr. Dowling and Rabbi Kaiman agreed upon an expression of religious values in government, while Rev. Lazareth strongly advocated strict separation of church and state.

"President Kennedy," Rev. Lazareth asserted, "in a remarkable way undid many decades of prejudices over whether a President could be a Catholic and carry out his duties, too. To my way of thinking, his statement to the ministers in Houston is the concrete statement for which theory can later be formulated."

He lauded Vatican II for its "remarkable promise for all men of goodwill toward tackling the problems of our day. Its value will be if all of us who cannot in conscience worship together, can work together for the common good."

Participants in the second panel, which dealt with "The Church in the Modern World," were Rev. Joseph F. Erhart, S.J., associate professor of theology at St. Joseph's College, Rev. Theodore W. Loder, assistant pastor of the First Methodist Church in German-

town, and Dr. Joseph P. Mooney, associate professor of economics at La Salle.

Dr. Mooney, an authority on Latin American economic affairs, contended that "no amount of economic planning will help in Latin America unless the people have a deep commitment to values." He called for a "synthesis of the social sciences" to build economics.

"There have been more economists in Brazil than any three other Latin American countries, and it's in worse shape than ever," he added.

Father Erhart asserted that "teaching theology and religion is the most difficult teaching task today. One must know the people and world we live in today, which includes many disciplines."

He noted what he called "a re-thinking of the fundamental aspects of the Church, which were thought unapproachable."

Rev. Loder called for a closer union between churches and their people, chiding that "more and more people don't understand the church's message and, what's more, don't care." ■ ■

HERITAGE

the college is extending its heritage of personal education . . . to build this tradition and make it even more creative. La Salle projects a program of faculty support and enrichment. To maintain this heritage, alumni are asked to consider a contribution to one of the following GIFT GROUPS:

alumni leader—\$10
alumni chairman—\$75
alumni sponsor—\$50
century club—\$100 or more

La Salle College Annual Fund, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141

ALUM-NEWS

'00

JOSEPH P. GAFFNEY, former Philadelphia city councilman and city solicitor, died in February. He was one of the signers of the Alumni Association Charter in 1916.



J. P. GAFFNEY

'32

HENRY P. CLOSE, M.D., is chief of Medical Services at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Philadelphia. He is also professor of clinical medicine at Temple University Medical School. MARCEL SUSSMAN, M.D., is associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Jefferson Medical College.

'34

CHARLES J. SCHREADER, M.D., director of cardiology at Nazareth and Holy Redeemer Hospitals, was recently elected president of the staff at Nazareth.

'36

MARIO CIRILLI, M.D., who maintains a general practice and is associated with Pennsylvania Hospital, is the medical director for the Police and Fireman's Health and Welfare Fund. JOSEPH A. RIDER is vice-president and comptroller at I.T.T. Wire and Cable Division, Pawtucket, R.I.

'37

GREGORY F. FROIO, M.D., is director of laboratories at the Delaware County, Pa., Memorial Hospital.

'38

NICHOLAS J. CHRIST, M.D., is president of the Birdsboro, Pa., Board of Health and team physician at Daniel Boone High School there. THOMAS M. SCOTT, M.D., professor of pathology at the University of Miami, was named one of the institution's outstanding teachers by a vote of his colleagues. This recognition carries with it a permanent increase of \$1,000 to the yearly salary of each faculty member so chosen.

'39

ANTHONY M. WALTRICH is executive vice-president of Comprehensive Designers, Inc., Philadelphia.

'40

JOHN R. BENDER was appointed secretary of the General Reinsurance Life Corporation in New York City. JEROME M. WALDRON, M.D., was elected vice-president of the staff at Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia.

'42

JULES BLUM is general sales manager of radio station WJW in Cleveland, Ohio. LUDWIG M. FRANK, M.D., is chief of psychiatry at St. Francis Hospital in West Hartford,

Conn. and a member of the school board of the Archdiocese of Hartford.

'43

WILLIAM J. MAGARITY has been elected vice-president and general manager of Auto Associates, Inc., Volkswagen distributors for Pennsylvania and Delaware.



W. J. MAGARITY

'46

ROBERT J. CARABASI, M.D., is head of the department of medical diseases of the chest at the Scott and White Clinic in Temple, Texas.

'47

WILLIAM J. CONRAN has resigned as administrative head and instructor at the Charles Morris Price School of Advertising and Journalism of the Poor Richard Club in order to devote full time to his duties as assistant professor of marketing at Temple University.

'48

JOSEPH R. GUERIN, PH.D., is professor of economics at St. Joseph's College. LEO C. INGLESBY is assistant director of Internal Revenue for the state of North Carolina. JAMES LEARY has joined the sales staff of Shope & Roney, Inc., Realtors, Haddonfield, N.J. Birth: To JAMES L. J. PIE and wife, a daughter, Maria Caroline.

'49

ROBERT F. McMACKIN has been named vice-president, national title division, Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company. ALPHONSE W. PITNER is chemistry instructor at the Salem County, New Jersey Technical Institute. Birth: To JOHN L. BIEHL and his wife, Anne, their sixth child, Joseph.

'50



F. X. MORRIS

JOSEPH A. GALLAGHER was promoted to senior vice-president and treasurer at Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company and will head the banking services division. WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, an assistant professor of speech and drama at Catholic University, is vice-president and executive producer of the Olney Theatre in Olney, Md. THOMAS F.

McGUIRE was selected mayor of Pennsauken Township, N.J., by unanimous decision of the township committee. FRANCIS X. MORRIS was named vice-president in charge of operations and personnel for the Kent County offices of the Farmers Bank of Delaware. JOHN MURPHY is manager of physical distribution for Sears, Roebuck & Company in Washington, D.C. JAMES E. QUIGLEY is sales manager for the National Crucible Company.

'51



F. X. STANTON



L. T. REIFSTECK

E. DOUGLAS ADAMS is vice-president of the Cheltenham National Bank. MICHAEL V. ANGELOTTI is office manager of the A & P Company's national bakery division in Sumerville, Mass. LOUIS M. BACKE, III is general manager of Electronic Wholesalers, Inc. in Melbourne, Florida. ANASTASIUS C. BANDY, Ph.D., is an assistant professor of classics at the University of California, Riverside campus. RICHARD J. DAISLEY is controller of Alloy Surfaces Company, Inc., in Wilmington, Del., a member of the Delaware State Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Republican executive committee of Delaware County, Pa. FRANCIS P. DE MARCO is teaching fourth grade visually handicapped children at the Logan School in Philadelphia. JOHN N. FALZETTA is superintendent of the Greater Egg Harbor, N.J., Regional High School District. JOHN P. LEE has joined Lone Star Steel Company in Longview, Tex., as superintendent of production planning and shipping. EUGENE P. MCLOONE, Ph.D., is senior staff scientist and professorial lecturer in economics at George Washington University. He was recently elected to "Who's Who in the South and Southeast." FRANCIS X. STANTON is a director of the company and vice president in charge of information management at the New York advertising firm of Benton and Bowles, Inc. L. THOMAS REIFSTECK, director of career planning and placement at La Salle, has been elected to the executive boards of two regional personnel organizations, the Middle Atlantic Placement Association and the American Society of Personnel Administrators.

'52

DAVID J. BUTLER is vice president and secretary of the Robert Fulton Maine Company, financial consultants. EGIDIO J. CAPALDI, Ph.D., is professor of psychology at the University of Texas. JAMES V. COVELLO, C.L.U., Philadelphia general agent for the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, has been presented the 1965 National Quality award for excellence of service to policy-

owners. FRANCIS V. GRIFFIN received his M.Ed. degree in history from Temple University. EARL W. JOHNSON is pastor of the Trinity Tabernacle Baptist Church and teaches at the Childs School in Philadelphia. JOSEPH J. KELLY was appointed director of elementary education in East Pennsboro Township, a suburb of Harrisburg, Pa. HENRY S. MAKOWSKI, Ph.D., is a senior chemist at Esso Research and Engineering Company, Linden, N.J. PAUL J. MCGINNIS is an assistant professor of English at Sacramento State College. REUBEN G. MILLER, Ph.D., is teaching on a Fulbright-Hayes assignment at the National University, Taipei, Taiwan, while on leave from the University of Massachusetts. He holds advanced degrees in economics from the University of Montana and Ohio State and previously taught for one year at Oberlin College. FRANK R. MURDOCK has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Continental Bank and Trust Company. FRANK G. PILLAR was promoted to assistant vice president at the Somerset Trust Company in Somerville, N.J. WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN was made a partner in the law firm of Obermayer, Rebman, Maxwell and Hippel. JAMES C. WEBB is a branch manager of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc.

'53

PETER FINLEY is head of psychological services of the Greater Egg Harbor (N.J.) Regional School District. JOHN T. MAGEE, M.D., chief of the Renal Clinic at Bryn Mawr Hospital and an instructor at Jefferson Medical College, was a guest speaker at a recent Honors Colloquium at the College on: "The Science Education of Liberal Arts Majors." JOSEPH M. MARTOSELLA recently passed the Pa. Bar examination. FRANCIS E. MONOGHAN is assistant professor and chairman of sociology at Immaculata College. JACQUES J. MOORE has purchased a Cadillac Auto franchise in York, Pa. WILLIAM E. MURPHY is director of medical communications at McNeil Laboratories. GEORGE J. RITCHIE is vice president and general manager of Bate Plywood Company, Inc., in Grants Pass, Ore. JAMES SANZARE recently returned from Ethiopia having studied at the Haile Sellassie University in Addis Ababa under a Fulbright scholarship. He also visited Kenya, Uganda and Egypt. JOSEPH E. VILLO is managing director of S.P.S. International Ltd., at Shannon, Ireland.

'54

ALEXANDER L. AVALLON was promoted to field trainer for sales representatives of Hallmark Cards, Inc. in Pittsburgh, Pa. JOHN J. BURNS received his M.Ed. degree in counseling and guidance from Temple University. ROBERT GARRITY, Ph.D., assistant professor of philosophy at the College of Steubenville, O., was initiated into the Alpha Phi Delta fraternity. JAMES F. MCGETTIGAN has been appointed an assistant professor of education at Western Reserve University. ROBERT J. SCHAEFER has been named director of public relations for the Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center. HARRY J. WHITE, Ph.D., a research chemist at Rohm and Haas Co., is chairman of the Alumni Association's Admissions Committee and is a candidate for vice president of the association. *Birth:* To ROBERT J. SCHAEFER and wife Celeste, their first child, Mary Frances.

'55

DANIEL J. BAER, Ph.D., is an assistant professor of psychology at Boston College.

ARNOLD L. COHEN is regional director of the B'nai B'rith youth organization in Allentown, Pa. FRANCIS X. DONOHUE, Frankford High School English teacher and vice president of the Alumni Association, is a candidate this year for Alumni president. HERBERT M. JUNG received his M.Ed. degree in educational administration from Temple University. JOHN M. MANZO was promoted to the rank of major at the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. EDWARD G. MEKEL, Esq. is house counsel for the Democratic City Committee and president of the Young Democratic Club of Philadelphia. JAMES J. MORRIS is a vice president of Continental Bank and Trust Company. JAMES P. PARKS is assistant city editor of the *News-Journal* in Wilmington, Del. HARVEY PORTNER is general manager of Reischer Ford Corp. ROBERT J. SMITH is vice president of the Great Bear Spring Company in New York City.

'56

ROBERT C. AMES is an attaché at the American embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. FRANK S. BLATCHER has opened a general agency for the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company in Upper Darby, Pa. NICHOLAS P. DIENNA, assistant cashier and manager of Central Penn National Bank's Twelfth Street office and incumbent treasurer of the Alumni Association, is a candidate for re-election. JAMES A. GROSS, Ph.D., assistant professor of economics at Holy Cross College and assistant director of the college's Industrial Relations Institute, has been accepted as a member of the National Labor Panel of the American Arbitration Association. JOHN J. LOMBARD, Jr., Esq., has been made a partner in the law firm of Obermayer, Rebman, Maxwell and Hippel. He is a candidate for the office of president of the Alumni Association. His wife, Barbara, recently gave birth to their third son, James Garret.

'57

Major CHARLES A. BEITZ met classmate Captain JAMES ROSE in Nha Trang, South

Vietnam. Beitz is with the 14th Aviation Battalion; Rose, with the Fifth Special Forces. HENRY W. DELUCA, Jr., has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Continental Bank and Trust Company. He is manager of the bank's Stenton Avenue office. WILLIAM A. FYNES, territory manager for Johnson & Johnson's first aid products division, received a membership in the company's Ring Club. He received a ruby ring for outstanding sales accomplishments. VICTOR M. GAVIN, Middle Atlantic and IC4A low hurdles champion during his student days, was honored at the Alumni Association's annual Spring Reception by being inducted into the Alumni Hall of Athletes. JEROME S. LEZYNSKI was elected treasurer of the Center City Cadillac Company.

'58

ROBERT E. BOYLE is vice president of the newly formed Lawrence Concrete Corporation, in Tarrytown, N.Y. ROBERT J. BRAY was appointed an assistant city solicitor for Philadelphia. He will head a new operation in the Community Development Section, which will advise city agencies on legal problems concerning programs conducted under federal grants. IRA S. DAVIS, who was recently appointed La Salle's assistant track coach, has been named an administrator for the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority. GERALD F. ECK has been appointed group manager of the Westfield, N.J., group office of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company. JOSEPH V. GALLAGHER was promoted to assistant treasurer of Continental Bank and Trust Company. He is manager of the bank's Prospect Park office. JAMES B. GARVIN has been named director of market information services for O. S. Tyson & Company, Inc., New York City. JOSEPH M. GINDHART was chairman of the Alumni Association's annual Spring Reception on April 17. RICHARD J. MULLEN has received his C.P.A. designation from the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants. MICHAEL B. O'HARA is the new manager of employee communications at the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. RICHARD P. PEREGOV has



Alumni President Daniel E. McGonigle, '57 (left), congratulates 1966 Hall of Athletes entries Vic Gavin, '57 (center) and Pete Walheim, '60.

been appointed regional director of Industrial Relations at Martin Marietta's Cement and Lime Division in New York City. Captain CHARLES J. REICH is with the Army Field Forces in Nha Trang, South Vietnam. JAMES E. SULLIVAN has been appointed national classified advertising manager for the *Wall Street Journal*. He was formerly associate eastern regional advertising manager, a post to which he was named in February, 1965. CHARLES T. WAHL has been elected an assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is head of the money division of the bank operations department. *Birth:* To JOSEPH M. GINDHART and wife, Barbara, their second child, Joseph M., Jr.

'59

LOUIS M. GREISIGER recently celebrated his 25th anniversary with Leeds and Northrup Company, where he is an industrial engineer. JOSEPH H. HENNESSEY has been named an assistant professor of French at Assumption College in Worcester, Mass. JOSEPH T. MAKAREWICZ is an assistant professor of history at E. Stroudsburg State College. DAVID M. SPRATT has been appointed administrative assistant at Bell Telephone Service Department in Philadelphia. S. JAMES WATT was recently appointed superintendent of underwriting at the Haddonfield, N.J. office of Aetna Casualty & Surety Company, which will open June 1, 1966. He is presently senior underwriter in the Philadelphia office.

'60



REV. J. J. McLAUGHLIN

LEONARD J. BONNER was promoted to assistant claims attorney at the Annapolis, Maryland regional office of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. LOUIS CIAVERELLI has been promoted to manager of production planning and control in the biological production section of Merck Sharp & Dohme. THOMAS J. CORRIGAN has been made a partner in the law firm now known as Halbert, Kanter, Hirschhorn, Gilson & Corrigan. Rev. Mr. JOSEPH J. McLAUGHLIN will be ordained a priest for the archdiocese of Philadelphia on May 21, 1966. FRANCIS C. ("CONNIE") NEWMAN, associated with the newly formed Frank Blatcher agency in Upper Darby, Pa., has received the "Outstanding Award for Achievement" presented by the Career Builder School. PETER E. WALHEIM, Middle Atlantic track, cross country and swimming star, was honored at the Alumni Association's annual Spring Reception on April 17 by being inducted into the Alumni Hall of Athletes. JOHN P. WHITECAR, M.D., is an assistant resident in the department of Internal Medicine at the University of Minnesota. *Birth:* To JAMES CANNON and wife Mary Ann, their fourth child, James Francis.

'61

PAUL F. BETZ who received his Ph.D. from Cornell University last year, is an assistant professor of English at Georgetown University. PAUL E. D'HEDOUVILLE is a trial attorney with the anti-trust division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. WILLIAM J. KEENAN has been appointed pub-

lisher and general manager of the Burlington County Publishing Company and Herald Newspapers, Inc., which publishes seven newspapers in Camden and Burlington counties, N.J. He was also elected vice president of Sunbeam Printing Company, which publishes five newspapers in Salem County. MILES MAHONEY is an area director for the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority. First Lt. JOSEPH S. McAULIFFE is an instructor in law at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Capt. ROBERT A. SAGEDY, who recently received his regular army commission, is currently serving in Korea. THOMAS J. SCHNEIDER, M.D., is interning at St. Luke's Hospital in Bethlehem, Pa. JOSEPH M. SHORTALL is a trial attorney for the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice. DAVID W. WILSON was recently awarded his C.P.A. by the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

W. J. KEENAN



'62

ANTHONY J. CLARK, chairman of last year's Stag Reunion, is a candidate for the office of treasurer of the Alumni Association. THOMAS A. DZIADOSZ, currently teaching at Pierce Junior College, has been awarded an assistantship at the University of Connecticut to pursue his doctorate in economics. W. JOSEPH ENGLER, JR., is serving as clerk for the Hon. T. Emmett Claire of the U.S. District Court for the second circuit in Vermont. BRIAN KILDEE recently passed the District of Columbia Bar examination and is employed in the counselor's office of the Government Operations Agency in Washington. RICHARD T. KLOOS was appointed vice president, purchasing at the Wain-Roy Corp. in Fitchburg, Mass. JOHN P. LAVIN was promoted to the marketing cost accounting group at the Atlantic Refining Company. He was general chairman of Homecoming Week-End last fall and is currently a candidate for vice president of the Alumni Association. WILLIAM J. LAWLESS was promoted to captain at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. VINCENT LEONETTI has been promoted to associate buyer for the men's and boys' departments at Garwood Mills in Atlantic City, N.J. First Lt. JEROME J. MASTAL is attending the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell A.F.B., Ala. Capt. JAMES J. McDEVITT is attending the Army Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Tex. SALVATORE PRONESTI, studying for the priesthood at St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Overbrook, Pa., will be ordained a sub-deacon for the Archdiocese of Philadelphia on May 14. ROBERT J. SCHREIBER was appointed manager of the Bell Telephone Company's Northeast Philadelphia business office. *Marriages:* THOMAS A. COTTONE to Geraldine Melley; WILLIAM F. MOORE to Patricia Ann Hatchard.

'63

LEONARD C. BORDZOL has been commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from Officers Training School at Lackland A.F.B., Tex. JOHN J. GAYNARD was awarded his C.P.A. designation by the Pennsylvania In-

stitute of Certified Public Accountants. JAMES J. KENYON, chairman of the alumni annual fund drive, is a candidate for vice president of the Alumni Association. JOHN J. MULHOLLAND has been elected controller of Louderback-North American Van Lines, King of Prussia, Pa. *Marriages:* JOHN P. BRECKNER, III, to Eileen D. Kruger; BERNARD P. McATEER to Johanna A. Beck.

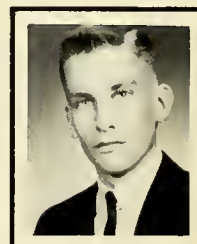


L. C. BORDZOI

'64

First Lt. DOMENIC F. BASILE was graduated with highest honors from the Army Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N.J. HOWARD C. DE MARTINI received an M.A. degree from Ohio State University in December. CHARLES SCHMIDHEISER has been named executive director of the Sigma Phi Lambda Alumni's Dick Deigert Memorial Fund. The fund, in memory of an alumnus killed in Korea last year, will be used to assist in the education of children of deceased fraternity brothers. WILLIAM J. WICKLEM has been named a sales representative for the mid-Atlantic area of the Eastern region of Cel-Fibe, the paper-making division of Johnson & Johnson. *Marriages:* RONALD F. GROSSO to Theresa C. Foody; DENNIS METRICK to Catherine Ann Moynihan. *Birth:* To JOSEPH E. WREEN and wife Irene, a son, Joseph Edward III.

'65



S. C. SMITH

ALBERT C. BANFE and CARL D. BURKART have been commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Force upon graduation from Officers Training School at Lackland A.F.B., Tex. JOHN BUYARSKI coached the Kingsway High School freshman basketball squad last season in Pennsgrove, N.J. TERRANCE E. GOOD was selected as the "outstanding trainee" in his battalion upon completion of his basic training. He is currently in O.C.S. at Ft. Sill, Okla. WILLIAM P. MURPHY is traffic assistant at Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington Del. Second Lt. FRANCIS W. O'DONNELL completed a course in air defense at Fort Bliss, Tex. Second Lt. JOSEPH G. O'DONNELL was graduated from a training course for Air Force missile launch officers at Sheppard A.F.B., Tex., and assigned to Little Rock A.F.B., Ark., for duty with the Strategic Air Command. S. COURTNEY SMITH was killed in action in Vietnam last December. Second Lts. RAYMOND S. STEFANOWICZ and RONALD R. TAMACCIO are attending the Army Defense School at Fort Bliss, Tex. *Marriages:* MICHAEL F. DOYLE to Maryanne P. Bodziock; RALPH B. LAWRENCE to Kathleen M. Convery; JOSEPH T. MCGARVEY to Linda J. Horvath; WILLIAM E. POMNITZ to Joan E. Romanough; JOHN K. SHUSTER to Charlotte Elizabeth Kerr; GEORGE C. STEWARD to Rita Marie Smith.

La Salle Vignettes

Dr. O'Doherty /

microbe hunter

"The future of Catholic higher education demands that it go beyond providing just good liberal arts schools. We must strengthen the sciences and our graduate and professional schools." One man's opinion, but an educated one. The man is **Desmond S. O'Doherty, M.D.**, '42, professor of neurology and chairman of the department at Georgetown University's Medical School. Dr. O'Doherty, who earned his doctor of medicine degree at Jefferson Medical College, is a native Philadelphian who attended West Philadelphia Catholic High prior to his undergraduate days at La Salle. Today, he directs the efforts of neurology students at Georgetown's massive Medical Center, which operates annually on a \$6 million budget—comprised of some \$4 million in research grants. Dr. O'Doherty is not the least of the grant recipients; last fall he received a \$250,000 award from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's vocational rehabilitation administration for research in multiple sclerosis, the neurological disease in which he has specialized for most of his medical career. Fifteen physicians and three research assistants at Georgetown are studying the disease, which wreaks havoc upon the central nervous system by disrupting electrical activity in the spinal cord. At Georgetown, Dr. O'Doherty is also president of the Hospital's general staff and a member of the University's executive faculty committee and the committee on rank and tenure. He also finds time to teach each day, in addition to research. He, his wife, and their son and daughter live in nearby Arlington, Va.



—continued

La Salle Vignettes —continued



Bill Devlin / *after the fall*

"Politics is like teaching; only the classroom and the number of pupils are larger." Thus, **William J. Devlin, '44**, characterizes his work with Republican workers throughout Philadelphia as the party's City Chairman. Named to the post in 1963 after two decades as a public school teacher, Devlin has his work cut out for him: the opposition has ruled the City Hall roost since now-Senator Joseph Clark ended 50 years of Republican control when elected Mayor in 1952. But Devlin is undaunted, especially since the upset victory of District Attorney Arlen Specter last fall. "The future looks very bright," he contends. "The fall election was a stepping-stone to bring Republicanism back to Philadelphia." He foresees a "reaction against the city administration in the mayoralty test this fall. We must

engender loyalty to the G.O.P. among many disenfranchised people." What about the national Republican outlook? Devlin is less optimistic on that score ("President Johnson's popularity today is as great as any previous U.S. President's"), but adds that he "thinks the party has recovered from the Goldwater disaster. Like Alf Landon, he was not only voted against, he was voted out of people's minds." He sees Michigan Governor George Romney and Pennsylvania's William Scranton as the national G.O.P. stars of the future, and the men-to-watch locally are Secretary of Revenue Theodore B. Smith, Jr. and Specter. Devlin, his wife, and their three children make their home in the far northeast section of the city.



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Philadelphia, Penna. 19141

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'Gola Goal'
—end of an era



La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Summer 1966

**MEDICARE STARTS
COVERAGE TODAY
FOR 19 MILLION**

Smooth Beginning Expected
—Hospitals With 92%
of Beds Are Qualified

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**Navy Doctors C
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—UPI—Astronauts John ens.
and Michael Collins History's
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**Prelate Says Age
Of Silent Laymen
Has Been Ended**

BAMBERG, Germany (NC)
—Msgr. Bernhard Hansler of
Rottenburg addressed 2,000
German Catholics at the Katho-
kentag, a bi-annual meeting of
atholic organizations, and re-
minded them that the age of
the silent layman was finished.

"The time of the mute lay-
man is gone," he said, "and
the changed Church, the Church
dialogue, has need of lay-
men who can participate in that
dialogue."

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**600 Teachers
Train for Posts
In Poor Areas**

Some 600 new public school
teachers destined for posts in poor
teachery-area schools began a mu
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**To Keep Pace
with America**

IN THIS ISSUE

1 TO KEEP PACE WITH AMERICA

This companion article to a special supplement in this issue examines the College's challenges of the recent past and the near future, as La Salle girds for its second century in higher education.

5 AROUND CAMPUS

"Music Theatre: The Play's the Thing," a feature article on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of La Salle's unique summer musical venture, plus sundry campus news articles.

9 SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

The research and editorial staff of the non-profit Editorial Projects for Education prepared this analysis of the stiff challenges which lie ahead for U.S. higher education, if colleges and universities are to "Keep Pace With America."

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A chronicle of the often-significant events in the lives of La Salle alumni.

31 LA SALLE VIGNETTES

A glimpse at some interesting La Salle people.

PHOTO CREDITS: Front and back covers, Charles F. Sibre; pages 1-7 and inside back cover—Walter Holt; page 25—Schick Studio; Page 31—U.S. Marine Corps; Page 32—Ralph Howard; all others by Sibre.

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Vol. 10

Summer, 1966

Number 3

Ralph W. Howard, '60, *Editor*

Robert S. Lyons, Jr., '61, *Associate Editor*

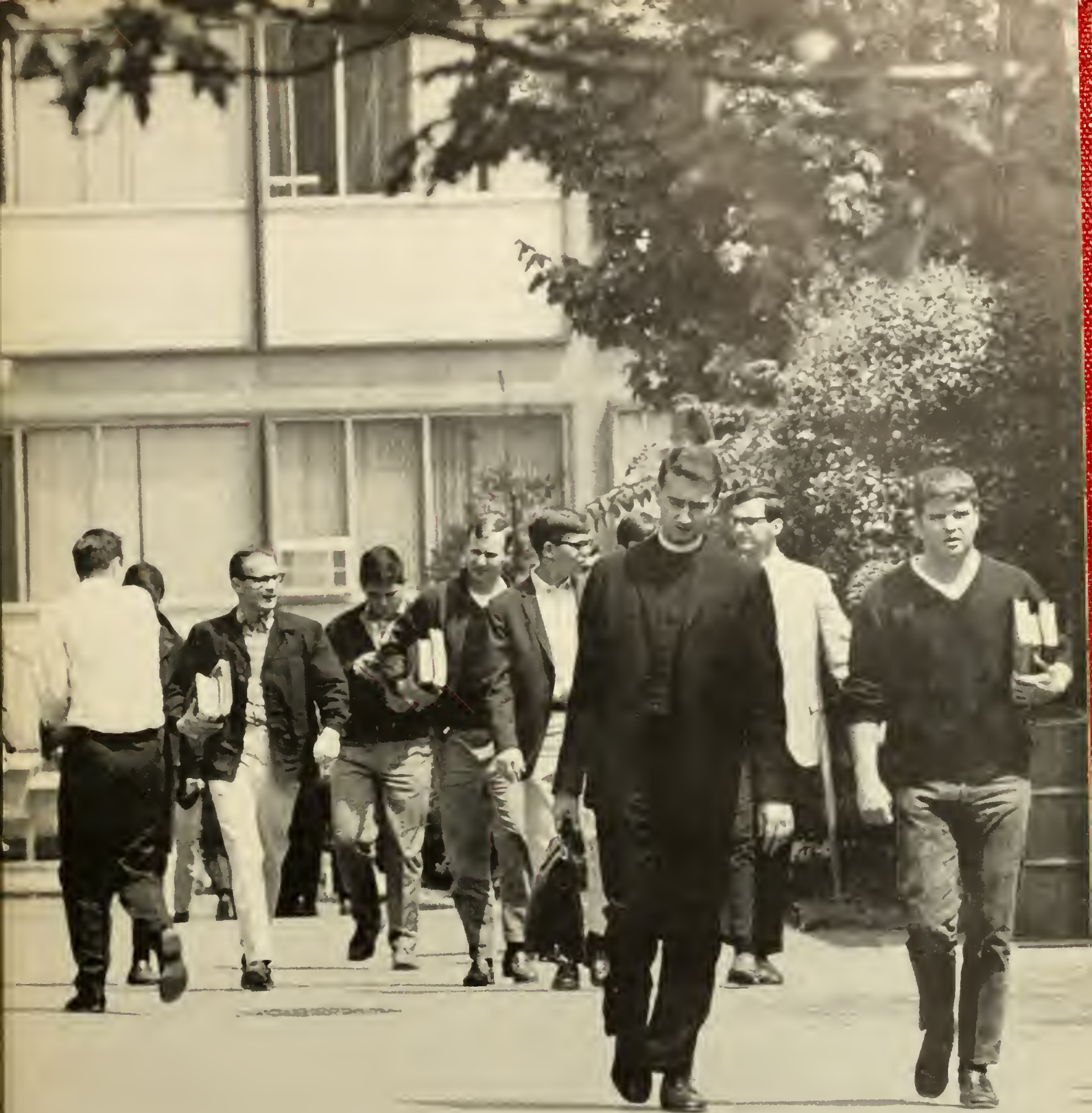
James J. McDonald, '58, *Alumni News*

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To Keep

“... develop every human



Pace with America

*value, every art and science, and, without endangering their integrity,
relate them to the implications of the Christian gospel."*

*Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., Ph.D.,
President, La Salle College*

*A companion article to this issue's
Editorial Projects for Education supplement,
which focuses upon La Salle's
challenges of the recent past and near future.*

“THE UNIVERSITY is a moving target. It is undergoing its greatest changes right now, right in front of our eyes, which makes both analysis and prescription doubly hazardous—but also doubly interesting.”

Thus, Dr. James A. Perkins, president of Cornell University, evaluates the state of American higher education today; in one paragraph he has succinctly summarized the subject of the Editorial Projects for Education supplement included in this issue of La Salle.

The fluid state of U.S. colleges and universities is no less applicable to La Salle, a school that was a small liberal arts college until 1946 and, by comparison is still dwarfed by today's giant universities. But since World War Two alone, La Salle has graduated some 7,000 men, and today nearly forty percent of the day college graduates pursue advanced studies in graduate and professional schools across the nation—many entering careers in teaching, medicine, law, business and industry.

The quiet, unhurried atmosphere of America's campuses has long ago disappeared and many factors have brought major changes to higher education. And still greater change lies ahead.

By 1975, the U.S. population will swell to 230 million; 50 million between ages 15 to 25. The gross national product is predicted to approach one trillion dollars; incomes will be larger for a working force of 100 million. In higher

education, nearly nine million students—*vis-a-vis* the six million enrolled today—will be attending U.S. colleges and universities. More than 30 million alumni will be asked to support their *alma maters*, which will need some 30 billion dollars for additional campus facilities alone.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has said that by 1975 almost 70 percent of all students will be enrolled in public institutions—a prediction which, if accurate, will increase the financial burden of the nation's private colleges and universities, whose students (actual and potential) and alumni must also help support public education.

The preference for a private college education to some extent has always meant an extra sacrifice, but the gap between public and private resources is widening with the expansion and increased subsidization of institutions in the public sector of higher education. Such schools can out-bid and out-build small private schools unless the latter receive solid support from their constituents.

Despite an increasingly-difficult fiscal task, however, La Salle (and many private schools) has grown and prospered in its mission to send forth alumni to become leaders in every phase of American life.

La Salle's spectacular growth since World War Two has equaled its high objectives: to educate liberally without sacrificing depth of learning; to assist both those who can

enroll full-time and those who must attend at night; to prepare for graduate studies while thoroughly training those who will end formal education with a bachelor's degree; to stress academic excellence and expand research and community service, and to achieve all goals within the context of Christian humanism.

Much of the College's achievement over the past two decades have been attained without a large endowment, a major factor in the success of many private schools and a growing necessity for La Salle if it is to keep pace with America.

A program to substantially increase the College's endowment will be initiated this fall. To build on La Salle's tradition of personal education for the *individual* student, the program will focus upon strengthening the faculty through:

■ **Distinguished Professorships**—Named after the donor in the area of his interest, each enabling La Salle to attract an outstanding scholar to the faculty. Endowment needed to establish each professorship, \$300,000 to \$400,000;

■ **Visiting Professorships and Lectureships**—An endowment of \$100,000 each is needed to bring to the campus teachers and speakers of national prominence in a variety of fields;

■ **Sabbatical Leaves**—Some \$10,000 to \$15,000 will provide a replacement needed when a faculty member is granted sabbatical leave for research and advanced studies;

■ **Increased Faculty Salaries**—To meet the same challenge to raise faculty salaries and benefits encountered by other colleges and universities, La Salle must provide endowment sufficient to support projected increases in faculty numbers and salaries or, in the next decade, approximately \$3.75 million.

Other endowment needs will include funds for student aid funds and \$8 million for projected physical facilities.

An endowment of \$2.5 million is sought to earn an additional \$100,000 in student aid. Because of its historic commitment to serve students who can benefit and excel, but may not be capable of paying in full the costs of fine education, La Salle continues to hold costs to a minimum. However, tuition, fees and room and board have risen with the cost of living beyond the tuition limits the College sought to maintain. La Salle has responded by giving more than \$1.75 million in aid to deserving students over the past two decades. Today, some 5.7 percent of the total budget (over \$375,000 annually) is devoted to student aid. A significant portion of the aid would be given to attract exceptional students to the Honors Program.

To equal its expanding program and growing enrollment, La Salle has made vast improvements in its physical facilities in the past 15 years. The total book value of its facilities and equipment has mushroomed from \$3.5 million in 1954 to nearly \$20 million today. But added momentum

LA SALLE COLLEGE PROFILE OF GROWTH

	1954	1964	1974
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	2,490	5,900	6,980
Day	1,320	3,000	3,600
Night	1,170	2,900	3,380
TOTAL FACULTY	89	271	364
Day only	22	122	154
Day & Evening	28	53	70
Evening only	39	96	140
STUDENT AID	\$104,310	\$293,292	\$443,000
FACULTY SALARIES	\$468,173	\$1,333,060	\$3,062,100
LIBRARY BUDGET	\$28,587	\$116,912	\$246,000
TOTAL BUDGET	\$1,132,720	\$4,690,900	\$7,327,800
BOOK VALUE OF PLANT	\$3,400,000	\$15,300,000	\$23,600,000
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	8	17	22
ENDOWMENT INCOME	\$0	\$63,543	\$180,000
INCOME FROM GIFTS AND GRANTS:			
Christian Brothers	\$83,215	\$157,900	\$300,000
Alumni, Foundations and Other Sources	\$28,302	\$201,441	\$400,000
UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES CONFERRED ANNUALLY	430	799	860
ALUMNI	3,100	9,500	16,600

PROJECTION OF BUILDING NEEDS AND MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The building needs and the major alterations and improvements indicated below are not necessarily in priority order.

Type	Completion Date	Cost
Classroom building of approximately one hundred thousand square feet, to include 50 classrooms of various sizes, faculty office space, seminar rooms, lecture halls and storage space. Air-conditioned.	Fall 1967	\$2,500,000
Physical Recreation Building to include swimming pool, bowling alleys, handball courts, indoor track, exercise rooms, and probably a 7,500 capacity field house. Partially air-conditioned.	Fall 1968	\$2,750,000
Dormitory Complex to accommodate an additional 220 students, including four separate lounges, an infirmary building, and a mail service room.	Fall 1966	\$1,300,000
Maintenance Building to include storage areas, workshops, receiving area, large equipment storage, and office space. Partially air-conditioned.	Fall 1967	\$ 200,000
Major alteration to College auditorium into student chapel to accommodate approximately 425. Air-conditioned.	Summer 1965	\$ 60,000
Extension of Library. An additional three to four bays. Air-conditioned.	Fall 1970	\$ 600,000

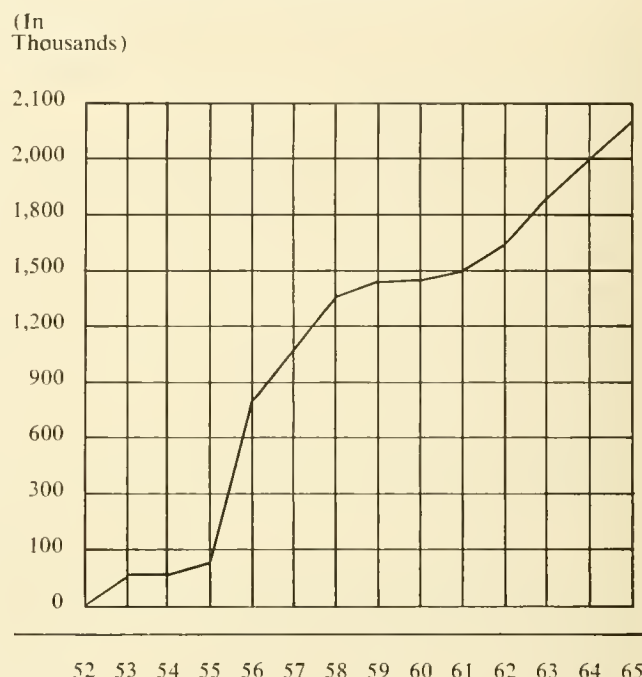
TABLE OF PROJECTED INCREASE IN FACULTY AND FACULTY SALARIES 1965-1975

Rank	Year	Number*	Salary (exclusive of fringe benefits)	
			Minimum	Maximum
PROFESSOR	1964-65	13	\$ 9,300	\$11,800
	1974-75	32	13,200	17,000
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	1964-65	25	7,700	9,700
	1974-75	54	10,700	13,400
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	1964-65	69	6,400	8,000
	1974-75	63	8,800	10,800
INSTRUCTOR	1964-65	28	5,400	7,000
	1974-75	32	7,000	8,900
TOTAL 1964 FACULTY SALARIES:			\$1,557,800	
ESTIMATED TOTAL 1974 FACULTY SALARIES:			\$3,027,100	

*Full-time Day Only

LA SALLE COLLEGE/ENDOWMENT FUNDS

(Chart of endowment growth since 1952)



creates new needs, which today include a classroom building, additional dormitories, a physical recreation building, a maintenance building, and a library extension.

After completion this year of a renovation of college hall auditorium into a strikingly beautiful student chapel and three new resident halls scheduled for occupancy this fall, the drawing boards hold plans for the classroom building in 1967, the physical recreation building to accommodate a growing number of dorm students in 1968, and the library extension in 1970.

La Salle's needs and the challenges that lie ahead are nothing less than overwhelming—but so also were the great obstacles the College faced in its embryonic days on North Second Street, at low ebbs during the Great Depression and the World Wars, and the deluge of returning veterans that engulfed La Salle in 1946.

But today the College thrives as never before in its history, innovating in many types of public service, excelling in many fields of scholarly endeavor. The Christian Brothers and a growing number of skilled and dedicated lay professors have ensured today's public and "private" accomplishments.

Many of La Salle's most significant achievements are not always subjects for press releases. This is especially true of the remarkable faculty-student *esprit* on the campus over the past five years, not the least benefit of which has been an exhaustive Self-Study that culminated in a document

praised for its objectivity and detail by the recent Middle States Evaluation Committee. A new Faculty Senate that begins deliberation this fall, student representation on many College committees, higher entrance requirements, and vastly improved faculty and staff salaries and benefits are equally significant developments of this decade which will shape the future of La Salle even more greatly than increased plant facilities and mushrooming enrollments (today over 6,000 compared to 1,300 in 1946).

La Salle recognizes that its remarkable physical growth would be meaningless if not matched by similar academic development. Many effects of the recent long-range studies are already evident, among them curriculum revisions and a continuing effort to improve faculty and staff salaries and benefits. Without a distinguished and dedicated faculty, a college would be little more than a collection of books and buildings; with them, it is indeed, as Robert Maynard Hutchins once said, "a place to learn how to think."

With your loyalty and assistance, La Salle will continue toward its objective to "develop every human value, every art and science, and, without endangering their integrity, relate them to the implications of the Christian gospel."

For a National Perspective, See Pages 9-25

MUSIC THEATRE: The play's the thing



Music Theatre '66ers (from left) David Hallond; Robert Balsaver; Patricia Mecoli, Jo Ann Forte, Charles Murphy and Richard Cavanaugh.

"ANYTHING IN show business that lasts five years is entitled to a champagne party."

Thus, Ernest Schier, the eminent theatre critic for the Evening and Sunday *Bulletin*, evaluated the fifth anniversary season of La Salle's summer Music Theatre '66 in a glowing tribute to the unique venture and its managing director Dan Rodden.

And to make the fifth season's chances even more unlikely, add the absence of Rodden, who was stricken seriously ill this spring and was unable to contribute his customary excellence to the pre-opening drudgery.

But Music Theatre was in the enviable position of having a competent Rodden-trained staff to haul-up the curtain July 8, when the initial 1966 production—Frank Loesser's "The Most Happy Fella"—opened the anniversary season.

Rodden's stage artistry has been evidenced at La Salle for over a decade, but never were his executive talents so obvious as this year, when the staff he assembled over the years stepped forward to steady the helm for another summer season. The opening was never in question.

Although Rodden's steady recovery will likely see his return to the Theatre before the season ends with "Lady in the Dark" August 12 through September 4, his lieutenants of past years—Sidney Mac Leod, Dennis Cunningham, Jean Williams, Gerard Leahy and Frank Diehl—have assumed a Merrick-sized share of the burden.

Mac Leod, who last year took charge of the undergraduate thespians, The Masque, and has been technical director of Music Theatre since its inception in 1962, has served as Acting Managing Director. Cunningham, a 1959 alumnus whose performances have become a La Salle trademark in a decade of Masque and Music Theatre starring roles, is director of both shows.

Mrs. Williams, Leahy and Diehl—with an added assist from Therese Handfield, a member of the College's English department who has helped in coaching the performers—have this year contributed beyond their normal behind-the-scenes roles to assist Mac Leod and Cunningham.

"I know it's ridiculous to think of Music Theatre operating without Dan's active presence," Mac Leod remarks,

"any more than the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre could operate without Guthrie—but Dan is here in a very real sense. We have the impetus of the past four years to keep us going."

Mac Leod strikes close to the heart of the Theatre as it now exists; it is no qualification of the 1966 staff's immense talents to admit there's no business like show business where nothing succeeds likes success. Which is also not to say that strangers to Music Theatre could have made it work. However, the combination of Rodden's four seasons of superb organization, plus the pleasant snow-balling effect of having four seasons of satisfied customers, made the task something less than miraculous.

For that matter, the Theatre was born with satisfied patrons. For ten years, Rodden had phenomenal success in attracting a large alumni audience and the general public to a score of Masque musicals. No study of the origin of Music Theatre's patrons has yet been made, but it was obvious that many of the first year's customers were Masque devotees—as they are today. But the Theatre's esteem has spread throughout the metropolitan area—both via uniformly excel-

lent critical acclaim and "word-of-mouth" praise—and its four-season audience now numbers over 70,000.

If imitation is the sincerest flattery, then perhaps Music Theatre's highest tribute came this year when another local college opened a Shakespearean summer theatre.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to say precisely why Music Theatre has not only survived, it has modestly profited despite a built-in numerical limitation in a 382-seat theatre. The most vital facet, of course, is—again quoting Mr. Schier—its reputation for "crisp professionalism that may well be envied by the larger, better known summer theatres."

Much of what is now called summer theatre is often merely a personal appearance by a TV or screen star, with the integrity of the show frequently sacrificed on the altar of stardom. In Music Theatre, however, the *play's* the thing.

Other factors not to be taken lightly are the charm and airy pleasantness of the theatre and its inviting adjoining patio with umbrella-covered tables. It is simply a nice way to spend a summer evening. Add to this the Theatre's convenient location to public transportation and ample parking facilities and you have a rather unsinkable combination.

The variety of types of shows has, no doubt, also contributed to the Theatre's warm reception. The productions have ranged from an *avante garde* musical, "The Fantasticks," to the lightly operatic, "Music in the Air," to Rodgers and Hammerstein's "South Pacific."

Rodden's illness has not dimmed his plans for the future of Music Theatre. They include producing original musicals and dramas in years ahead. The show has and will go on!

Demonstrators Scored

A BRITISH SCHOLAR has chided U.S. press, radio and TV for giving "a good deal of publicity" to student demonstrations and cautioned "there is the danger people may think that this is what all our students are doing during their precious years at college."

Brother Clair Battersby, F.S.C., author and professor of St. Joseph's College, London, gave his remarks to some 830 graduates at the College's 103rd commencement exercise attended by nearly 10,000 parents and friends in Convention Hall in June. He is now a visiting professor at Manhattan College, New York, and is writing a U.S. history of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Four honorary degrees were conferred by Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president. Robert W. Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Roger Firestone, Firestone Plastics and Synthetic



Commencement principals (from left) Brother Daniel; Sarnoff; Firestone; Father Flaherty, and Father Evans.

Fibers Companies, and the Rev. Henry A. Evans, pastor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish, Morton, Pa., received honorary Doctor of Laws degrees. The Rev. Joseph A. Flaherty, O.S.A., president of Villanova University, received a Doctor of Pedagogy degree.

Ex-Gov. David L. Lawrence, now a special assistant to President Johnson, was the presiding officer at the exercise, which also included swearing-in ceremonies for 16 ROTC graduates, who received Army commissions.

"We have been shown students staging protest marches, picketing buildings, and even rioting," Brother Battersby said. "These scenes do not make pleasant viewing, and there is the danger that people may think that this is what all our students are doing during their precious years at college."

"In reality," the historian and economist continued, "these demonstrations are usually the work of small minority groups, composed occasionally of youths who do not even belong to the college, or to any college at all."

"I sometimes wish that the television cameras, instead of focusing on these ugly scenes, would show the lecture rooms where students are concentrating on their work, listening to the professor, or taking copious notes," he added.

"But all this unfortunately does not make what is called publicity," he contended. "Yet it is this hard work that lies behind the degrees which are being awarded today."

Father Flaherty also spoke of protests and demonstrations in his sermon to the graduates and some 5,000 parents and friends at the Baccalaureate Mass in McCarthy Stadium that morning.

"What passes for activism among students in our generation," Father Flaherty asserted, "may often be merely a sign of disaffection, or an outlet for aggression. History and literature are filled with examples of melancholy adolescence expressing revolt and disenchantment."

"It is fruitless to try to suppress these forces," he added, "when we can more profitably convert them into constructive energies. If all the energies that go into freedom marches, protest marches, sit-ins, lie-ins, preach-ins and teach-ins—if all these energies and not just some of them were, as undoubtedly some of them are, the offshoots of Christian charity, would not the face of our society be changed?"

"I do not speak in derision of these activities," Father Flaherty concluded, "but in regret that so much is done that could be better done if it were motivated by love rather than by hate, and by divine love rather than human love."

'Mindless Egoism' Decried

A LEADING Catholic social scientist has cautioned against "the mindless egoism of great organization, beginning no doubt with the Church itself."

Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan, former Undersecretary of Labor, gave his re-

marks to a La Salle Founder's Day honors convocation this spring on the campus.

Dr. Moynihan gave the convocation address and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the annual event, which marks the feast day of St. John Baptiste de La Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Also honored was Rev. Dr. Horton Davies, professor of religion at Princeton University. Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president of La Salle, conferred the degrees.

The observance is also the traditional occasion for presentation of faculty awards for "distinguished teaching" and student prizes for academic excellence. Some 35 student awards were given at the convocation and four faculty members were honored at the Founder's Day dinner.

Recipients of 1966 Lindback Awards for "distinguished teaching" were Daniel

J. Rodden, associate professor of English and managing director of La Salle's summer Music Theatre; Leo Rudnytsky, assistant professor of German, and Brother David Hilary, F.S.C., associate professor of classics.

A special Evening Division faculty award was presented to Dr. Joseph F. Flubacher, professor of economics and a member of La Salle's staff since 1938. He previously was honored by the day school and is the first to have both day and evening teaching awards.

Dr. Moynihan, who this July became director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of Harvard University and MIT, chided large organizations for lack of concern for great issues of the day.

"We live in an age," he said, "without sanctuary; neither campus nor cathedral can shut out the world, nor the violence and agony of the life we make for one another in it."

"The great offense of the twentieth cen-

tury," Dr. Moynihan contended, "has been against privacy. Total war, the total state, the totalitarian language of so much of our politics demand total attention both from those who submit to them, and those who would resist."

"The Church teaches us that despair is the greatest, most deadly of temptations," he added. "I will presume to suggest that something akin to despair flutters on the edges of American Catholic separatism, of our disinclination to become too much involved in the affairs of the great world, of our refusal to see that one thing has to do with another, of our tendency to seek to be left alone."

"An all but incomprehensible mixture of anxiety and arrogance, of piety and pompousness, of knowing too much and too little, seems to have been resolved by a quiet decision to keep our noses clean by staying out of the serious controversies of our time and involving ourselves principally in public issues of such surpassing irrelevance as dirty movies," he continued.

"An irony of this attitude," he said, "is that because silence is so easily taken for assent, the American Catholic Church is often assumed to associate itself with the views of those in authority, when in fact it is merely not presuming to have views of its own."

La Salle Frosh to USSR

A LA SALLE freshman was among over 100 participants from U.S. colleges and universities to visit the Soviet Union under a government sponsored program this summer.

Kenneth P. Bivins, a Russian language student at La Salle, took part in the program, which is financed under the National Defense Education Act and conducted by the Slavic Workshop of the University of Indiana. All expenses, which total \$1550, are paid by the National Defense Education Act.

He is the first La Salle undergraduate ever to visit the USSR under academic auspices. The 1966 participants represent more than 100 colleges and universities from 38 states and six foreign countries.

Bivins joined 90 graduate and undergraduate students for an intensive one-month orientation program at the Indiana campus in Bloomington June 20 through July 23, when the group departed for a five-week visit to Moscow.

A 1965 graduate of West Philadelphia Catholic High School, Bivins says he is "really enthusiastic; it's a great opportunity to learn Russian. It's my ambition to learn as many languages as possible." He plans a career as an interpreter.

The daily program in Moscow included a Russian language class, group sight-seeing tours and, as expressed by the



Degree recipients Dr. Moynihan (left) and Dr. Davies chat informally with Brother Daniel at Founder's Day convocation.



Kenneth Bivins

Workshop. "As much free time as possible in which the tour member will be expected to practice his Russian through contacts with native Russians in stores, parks, on the street and elsewhere."

A total of 10 graduate or undergraduate credits are given by the Workshop, which according to the University is the largest summer program of its kind in the West. It consists of intensive study courses in five levels of Russian, Polish and Serbo-Croatian, literature and linguistics of the language, followed by a study tour behind the Iron Curtain.

Of the 1966 participants, 30 were secondary school teachers of Slavic languages, with the remaining 90 approximately divided between graduate and undergraduate students.

The purpose of the Workshop is described as to "Provide the best practicable situation for an American to work toward mastery of a given Slavic language." The University estimates the academic value to be "equal to one whole year of a college language course."

Summer Workshops, 1966

FOUR SPECIAL day school workshops and three new evening courses highlighted La Salle's 1966 summer sessions. Two sessions were scheduled by the day and evening summer sessions directors, Brother F. Lewis, F.S.C., and Brother F. Emery, F.S.C., respectively.

The evening program, which this year offered a full range of liberal arts, business and science subjects, added three new courses — Educational Psychology,

Social Deviancy and Social Organization, and General Educational Psychology. A total of 31 courses were offered during each session.

Among the special programs offered by the day school were three workshops for nuns and teaching brothers, a chemistry teacher's workshop and a seminar for clothing manufacturers.

A Counseling Workshop for Sister Superiors, designed to "provide training for directing the young nun in contemporary America," was held June 12-24. A second counseling workshop for teaching brothers, which aimed to assist in vocations recruiting, was scheduled for June 28-July 13. Art Techniques for Teaching Sisters was the subject of a workshop for the Sisters, June 27-July 22. It stressed art techniques for the classroom. The conclave for secondary school chemistry teachers, held June 20-July 22, dealt with states of matter, kinetics, equilibrium and quantum mechanics, among other subjects. Some 40 boys' and men's clothing manufacturing executives attended a Sales-Improvement Program July 11-16. The latter included both academic and professional subjects.

Shafer Lauds La Salle

LT. GOV. RAYMOND P. SHAFER told a La Salle audience this spring that private colleges and universities must "jealously protect" their individuality despite growing needs for public aid.

Shafer was the principal speaker at the College's 12th annual Open House, which was attended by some 2500 visitors.

"Whether we are Christians, Jews or members of the other great religions of the world," the Republican gubernatorial candidate said, "we are all concerned with growing godlessness today.

"That is just one of the reasons why La Salle College is so important to our community," he added. "Besides producing well-educated, productive and responsible men, it produces whole men firmly strengthened in their belief in God and the values of their own religion.

"Because they are here, the enemies of God will have a harder war to wage," Shafer asserted. "That is why we must jealously protect what you do here. This college is part of a great Pennsylvania tradition—the private sectarian institution of high learning.

"No other state in this nation," he continued, "has the glorious opportunity we have in Pennsylvania to combine private and public higher education into the finest system anywhere. But to do this both public and private schools need help to meet rising costs. And this is where we must all be cautious."

"Students are attracted to the lower

cost public schools or the college takes so much public aid as to lose its private character," he warned.

Shafer called for inter-school cooperative programs, citing a mid-west program shared by 12 colleges in six states, and growing student loan state scholarship programs.

Graduate Religion Programs

LA SALLE'S GRADUATE program of religious education offered a series of three special programs, many open to non-registrants and the general public, during its sessions this summer.

The graduate program, which opened June 20 under the direction of the Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., director, offered a series of evening lectures on teachings of the Vatican Council, Seminars on Renewal of the Religious Life, and a Workshop on Inter-Group and Inter-racial Relations.

The graduate program consisted of daily lectures, seminars and Solemn Mass Monday through Friday during the summer sessions. In addition to guest lecturers, the program's faculty included Dr. Peter La Manna, who conducted a workshop on "Skills in teaching music and preparing music for the Mass."

Courses offered were Salvation History; Teaching by the Four Signs; Religious Psychology; Structure of Modern Catechists; The Church and the Modern World; Theological Foundations of the Sacred Liturgy and Basic Thomistic Theological Principles.

The Vatican Council lectures consisted

Continued on Page 25



Anthony A. (Tany) Abbatt, '63, a La Salle basketball star for three years and coach at St. James High School (Chester) for two years, has been named freshman coach of the court Explorers.

*No memory of Alma Mater
older than a year or so
is likely to bear much resemblance
to today's college or university.
Which, in our fast-moving society,
is precisely as it should be,
if higher education is . . .*

To Keep Pace with America

W

HAT ON EARTH is going on, there?

Across the land, alumni and alumnae are asking that question about their alma maters. Most of America's colleges and universities are changing rapidly, and some of them drastically. Alumni and alumnae, taught for years to be loyal to good OLD Siwash and to be sentimental about its history and traditions, are puzzled or outraged.

And they are not the only ones making anguished responses to the new developments on the nation's campuses.

From a student in Texas: "The professors care less and less about teaching. They don't grade our papers or exams any more, and they turn over the discussion sections of their classes to graduate students. Why can't we have mind-to-mind combat?"

From a university administrator in Michigan: "The faculty and students treat this place more like a bus terminal every year. They come and go as they never did before."

From a professor at a college in Pennsylvania: "The present crop of students? They're the brightest ever. They're also the most arrogant, cynical, disrespectful, ungrateful, and intense group I've taught in 30 years."

From a student in Ohio: "The whole bit on this campus now is about 'the needs of society,' 'the needs of the international situation,' 'the needs of the IBM system.' What about *my* needs?"

From the dean of a college in Massachusetts: "Everything historic and sacred, everything built by 2,000 years of civilization, suddenly seems old hat. Wisdom now consists in being up-to-the-minute."

From a professor in New Jersey: "So help me, I only have time to read about 10 books a year, now. I'm always behind."

From a professor at a college for women in Virginia: "What's happening to good manners? And good taste? And decent dress? Are we entering a new age of the slob?"

From a trustee of a university in Rhode Island: "They all want us to care for and support our institution, when they themselves don't give a hoot."

From an alumnus of a college in California: "No one seems to have time for friendship, good humor, and fun, now. The students don't even sing, any more. Why, most of them don't know the college songs."

What *is* happening at America's colleges and universities to cause such comments?

Today's colleges and universities:

IT BEGAN around 1950—silently, unnoticed. The signs were little ones, seemingly unconnected. Suddenly the number of books published began to soar. That year Congress established a National Science Foundation to promote scientific progress through education and basic research. College enrollments, swollen by returned war veterans with G.I. Bill benefits, refused to return to “normal”; instead, they began to rise sharply. Industry began to expand its research facilities significantly, raiding the colleges and graduate schools for brainy talent. Faculty salaries, at their lowest since the 1930's in terms of real income, began to inch up at the leading colleges. China, the most populous nation in the world, fell to the Communists, only a short time after several Eastern European nations were seized by Communist coups d'état; and, aided by support from several philanthropic foundations, there was a rush to study Communism, military problems and weapons, the Orient, and underdeveloped countries.

Now, 15 years later, we have begun to comprehend what started then. The United States, locked in a Cold War that may drag on for half a century, has entered a new era of rapid and unrelenting change. The nation continues to enjoy many of the benefits of peace, but it is forced to adopt much of the urgency and pressure of wartime. To meet the bold challenges from outside, Americans have had to transform many of their nation's habits and institutions.

The biggest change has been in the rate of change itself.

Life has always changed. But never in the history of the world has it changed with such rapidity as it does now. Scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer recently observed: “One thing that is new is the prevalence of newness, the changing scale and scope of change itself, so that the world alters as we walk in it, so that the years of a man's life measure not some small growth or rearrangement or modification of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval.”

Psychiatrist Erik Erikson has put it thus: “Today, men over 50 owe their identity as individuals, as citizens, and as professional workers to a period when change had a different quality and

when a dominant view of the world was one of a one-way extension into a future of prosperity, progress, and reason. If they rebelled, they did so against details of this firm trend and often only for the sake of what they thought were even firmer ones. They learned to respond to the periodic challenge of war and revolution by reasserting the interrupted trend toward normalcy. What has changed in the meantime is, above all, the character of change itself.”

This new pace of change, which is not likely to slow down soon, has begun to affect every facet of American life. In our vocabulary, people now speak of being “on the move,” of “running around,” and of “go, go, go.” In our politics, we are witnessing a major realignment of the two-party system. Editor Max Ways of *Fortune* magazine has said, “Most American political and social issues today arise out of a concern over the pace and quality of change.” In our morality, many are becoming more “cool,” or uncommitted. If life changes swiftly, many think it wise not to get too attached or devoted to any particular set of beliefs or hierarchy of values.



busy faculties, serious students, and hard courses

Of all American institutions, that which is most profoundly affected by the new tempo of radical change is the school. And, although all levels of schooling are feeling the pressure to change, those probably feeling it the most are our colleges and universities.

AT THE HEART of America's shift to a new life of constant change is a revolution in the role and nature of higher education. Increasingly, all of us live in a society shaped by our colleges and universities.

From the campuses has come the expertise to travel to the moon, to crack the genetic code, and to develop computers that calculate as fast as light. From the campuses has come new information about Africa's resources, Latin-American economics, and Oriental politics. In the past 15 years, college and university scholars have produced a dozen

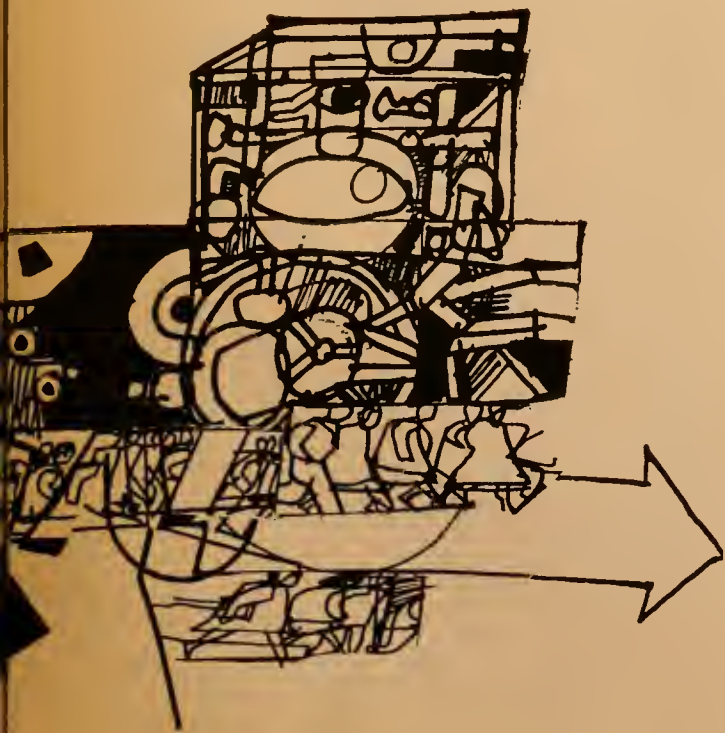
or more accurate translations of the Bible, more than were produced in the past 15 centuries. University researchers have helped virtually to wipe out three of the nation's worst diseases: malaria, tuberculosis, and polio. The chief work in art and music, outside of a few large cities, is now being done in our colleges and universities. And profound concern for the U.S. racial situation, for U.S. foreign policy, for the problems of increasing urbanism, and for new religious forms is now being expressed by students and professors inside the academies of higher learning.

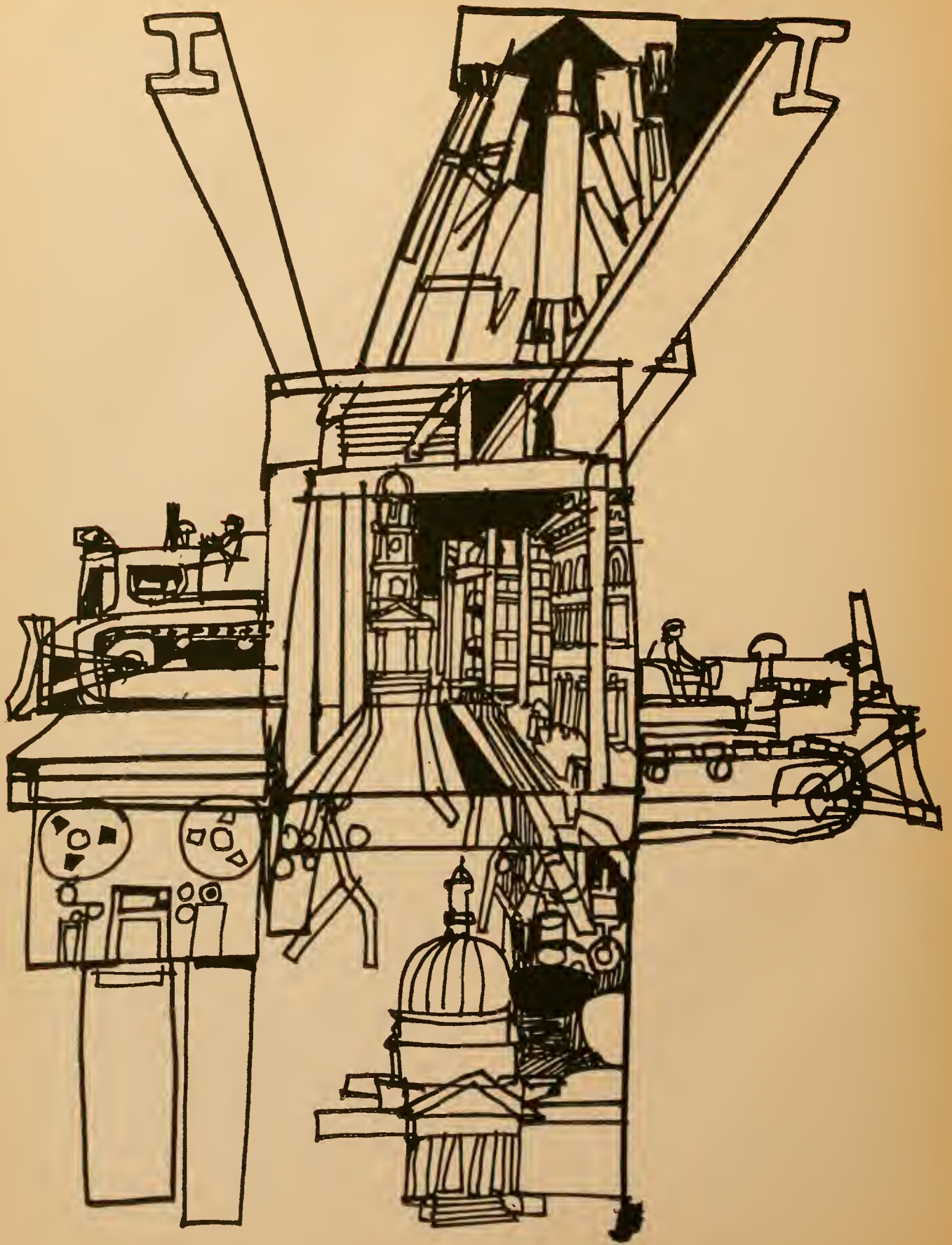
As American colleges and universities have been instrumental in creating a new world of whirlwind change, so have they themselves been subjected to unprecedented pressures to change. They are different places from what they were 15 years ago—in some cases almost unrecognizably different. The faculties are busier, the students more serious, and the courses harder. The campuses gleam with new buildings. While the shady-grove and paneled-library colleges used to spend nearly all of their time teaching the young, they have now been burdened with an array of new duties.

Clark Kerr, president of the University of California, has put the new situation succinctly: "The university has become a prime instrument of national purpose. This is new. This is the essence of the transformation now engulfing our universities."

The colleges have always assisted the national purpose by helping to produce better clergymen, farmers, lawyers, businessmen, doctors, and teachers. Through athletics, through religious and moral guidance, and through fairly demanding academic work, particularly in history and literature, the colleges have helped to keep a sizable portion of the men who have ruled America rugged, reasonably upright and public-spirited, and informed and sensible. The problem of an effete, selfish, or ignorant upper class that plagues certain other nations has largely been avoided in the United States.

But never before have the colleges and universities been expected to fulfill so many dreams and projects of the American people. Will we outdistance the Russians in the space race? It depends on the caliber





of scientists and engineers that our universities produce. Will we find a cure for cancer, for arthritis, for the common cold? It depends upon the faculties and the graduates of our medical schools. Will we stop the Chinese drive for world dominion? It depends heavily on the political experts the universities turn out and on the military weapons that university research helps develop. Will we be able to maintain our high standard of living and to avoid depressions? It depends upon whether the universities can supply business and government with inventive, imaginative, farsighted persons and ideas. Will we be able to keep human values alive in our machine-filled world? Look to college philosophers and poets. Everyone, it seems—from the impoverished but aspiring Negro to the mother who wants her children to be emotionally healthy—sees the college and the university as a deliverer, today.

Thus it is no exaggeration to say that colleges and universities have become one of our greatest resources in the cold war, and one of our greatest assets in the uncertain peace. America's schools have taken a new place at the center of society. Ernest Sirluck, dean of graduate studies at the University of Toronto, has said: "The calamities of recent history have undermined the prestige and authority of what used to be the great central institutions of society. . . . Many people have turned to the universities . . . in the hope of finding, through them, a renewed or substitute authority in life."

THE NEW PRESSURES to serve the nation in an ever-expanding variety of ways have wrought a stunning transformation in most American colleges and universities.

For one thing, they *look* different, compared with 15 years ago. Since 1950, American colleges and universities have spent about \$16.5 billion on new buildings. One third of the entire higher education plant in the United States is less than 15 years old. More than 180 completely new campuses are now being built or planned.

Scarcely a college has not added at least one building to its plant; most have added three, four, or more. (Science buildings, libraries, and dormitories have been the most desperately needed addi-

New responsibilities are transforming once-quiet campuses

tions.) Their architecture and placement have moved some alumni and students to howls of protest, and others to expressions of awe and delight.

The new construction is required largely because of the startling growth in the number of young people wanting to go to college. In 1950, there were about 2.2 million undergraduates, or roughly 18 percent of all Americans between 18 and 21 years of age. This academic year, 1965-66, there are about 5.4 million undergraduates—a whopping 30 percent of the 18-21 age group.* The total number of college students in the United States has more than doubled in a mere decade and a half.

As two officials of the American Council on Education pointed out, not long ago: "It is apparent that a permanent revolution in collegiate patterns has occurred, and that higher education has become and will continue to be the common training ground for American adult life, rather than the province of a small, select portion of society."

Of today's 5.4 million undergraduates, one in every five attends a kind of college that barely existed before World War II—the junior, or community, college. Such colleges now comprise nearly one third of America's 2,200 institutions of higher education. In California, where community colleges have become an integral part of the higher education scene, 84 of every 100 freshmen and sophomores last year were enrolled in this kind of institution. By 1975, estimates the U.S. Office of Education, one in every two students, nationally, will attend a two-year college.

Graduate schools are growing almost as fast.

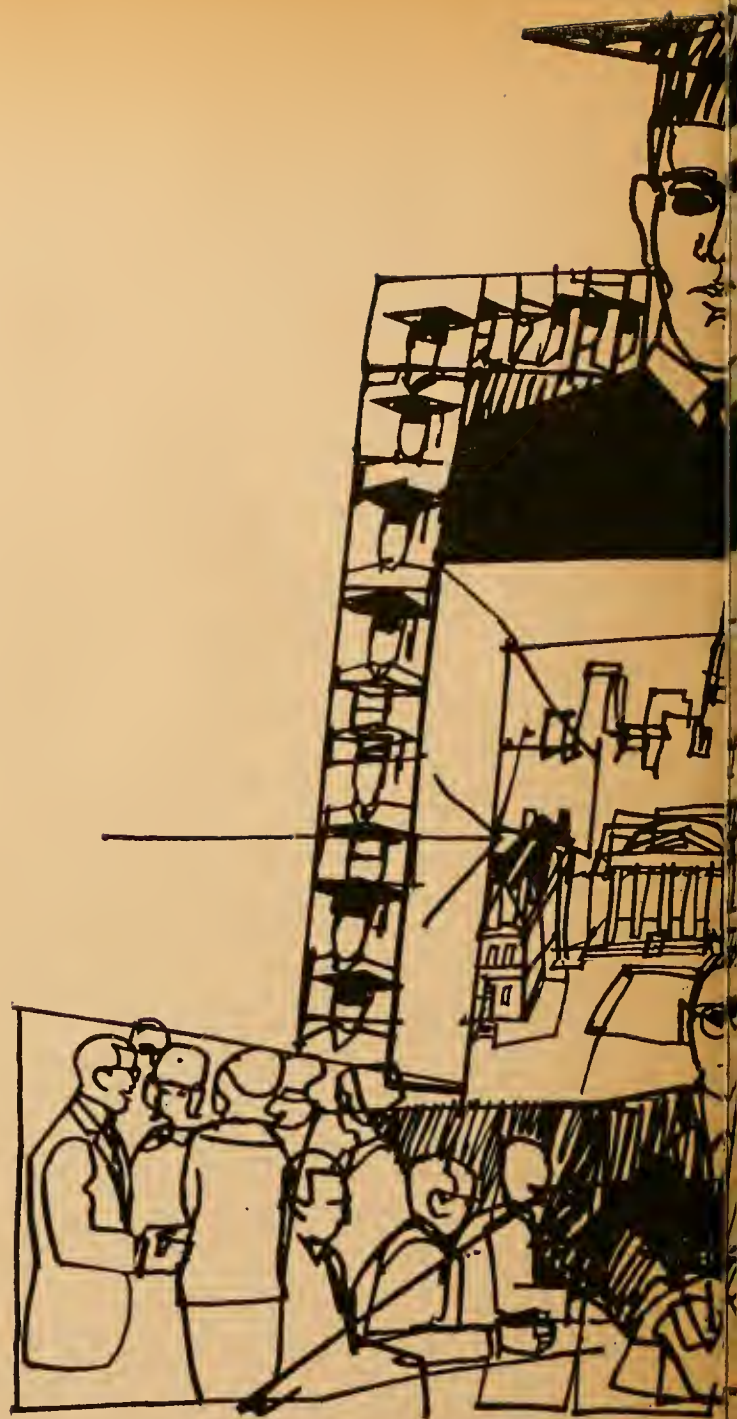
*The percentage is sometimes quoted as being much higher because it is assumed that nearly all undergraduates are in the 18-21 bracket. Actually only 68 percent of all college students are in that age category. Three percent are under 18; 29 percent are over 21.

Higher education's patterns are changing; so are its leaders

While only 11 percent of America's college graduates went on to graduate work in 1950, about 25 percent will do so after their commencement in 1966. At one institution, over 85 percent of the recipients of bachelor's degrees now continue their education at graduate and professional schools. Some institutions, once regarded primarily as undergraduate schools, now have more graduate students than undergraduates. Across America, another phenomenon has occurred: numerous state colleges have added graduate schools and become universities.

There are also dramatic shifts taking place among the various *kinds* of colleges. It is often forgotten that 877, or 40 percent, of America's colleges and universities are related, in one way or another, with religious denominations (Protestant, 484; Catholic, 366; others, 27). But the percentage of the nation's students that the church-related institutions enroll has been dropping fast; last year they had 950,000 undergraduates, or only 18 percent of the total. Sixty-nine of the church-related colleges have fewer than 100 students. Twenty percent lack accreditation, and another 30 percent are considered to be academically marginal. Partially this is because they have been unable to find adequate financial support. A Danforth Foundation commission on church colleges and universities noted last spring: "The irresponsibility of American churches in providing for their institutions is deplorable. The average contribution of churches to their colleges is only 12.8 percent of their operating budgets."

Church-related colleges have had to contend with a growing secularization in American life, with the increasing difficulty of locating scholars with a religious commitment, and with bad planning from their sponsoring church groups. About planning, the Danforth Commission report observed: "No one



can justify the operation of four Presbyterian colleges in Iowa, three Methodist colleges in Indiana, five United Presbyterian institutions in Missouri, nine Methodist colleges in North Carolina (including two brand new ones), and three Roman Catholic colleges for women in Milwaukee."

Another important shift among the colleges is the changing position of private institutions, as public institutions grow in size and number at a much faster rate. In 1950, 50 percent of all students were enrolled in private colleges; this year, the private colleges' share is only 33 percent. By 1975, fewer than 25 percent of all students are expected to be



by, but 15 years ago there were roughly 120,000 Negroes in college, 70 percent of them in predominantly Negro institutions; last year, according to Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, there were 220,000 Negroes in college, but only 40 percent at predominantly Negro institutions.

THE REMARKABLE GROWTH in the number of students going to college and the shifting patterns of college attendance have had great impact on the administrators of the colleges and universities. They have become, at many institutions, a new breed of men.

Not too long ago, many college and university presidents taught a course or two, wrote important papers on higher education as well as articles and books in their fields of scholarship, knew most of the faculty intimately, attended alumni reunions, and spoke with heartiness and wit at student dinners, Rotary meetings, and football rallies. Now many presidents are preoccupied with planning their schools' growth and with the crushing job of finding the funds to make such growth possible.

Many a college or university president today is, above all else, a fund-raiser. If he is head of a private institution, he spends great amounts of time searching for individual and corporate donors; if he leads a public institution, he adds the task of legislative relations, for it is from the legislature that the bulk of his financial support must come.

With much of the rest of his time, he is involved in economic planning, architectural design, personnel recruitment for his faculty and staff, and curriculum changes. (Curriculums have been changing almost as substantially as the physical facilities, because the explosion in knowledge has been as sizable as the explosion in college admissions. Whole new fields such as biophysics and mathematical economics have sprung up; traditional fields have expanded to include new topics such as comparative ethnic music and the history of film; and topics that once were touched on lightly, such as Oriental studies or oceanography, now require extended treatment.)

To cope with his vastly enlarged duties, the mod-

enrolled in the non-public colleges and universities.

Other changes are evident: More and more students prefer urban colleges and universities to rural ones; now, for example, with more than 400,000 students in her colleges and universities, America's greatest college town is metropolitan New York. Coeducation is gaining in relation to the all-men's and the all-women's colleges. And many predominantly Negro colleges have begun to worry about their future. The best Negro students are sought after by many leading colleges and universities, and each year more and more Negroes enroll at integrated institutions. Precise figures are hard to come

Many professors are research-minded specialists

ern college or university president has often had to double or triple his administrative staff since 1950. Positions that never existed before at most institutions, such as campus architects, computer programmers, government liaison officials, and deans of financial aid, have sprung up. The number of institutions holding membership in the American College Public Relations Association, to cite only one example, has risen from 591 in 1950 to more than 1,000 this year—including nearly 3,000 individual workers in the public relations and fund-raising field.

A whole new profession, that of the college “development officer,” has virtually been created in the past 15 years to help the president, who is usually a transplanted scholar, with the twin problems of institutional growth and fund-raising. According to Eldredge Hiller, executive director of the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, “In 1950 very few colleges and universities, except those in the Ivy League and scattered wealthy institutions, had directors or vice presidents of development. Now there are very few institutions of higher learning that do not.” In addition, many schools that have been faced with the necessity of special development projects or huge capital campaigns have sought expertise and temporary personnel from outside development consultants. The number of major firms in this field has increased from 10 to 26 since 1950, and virtually every firm’s staff has grown dramatically over the years.

Many alumni, faculty members, and students who have watched the president’s suite of offices expand have decried the “growing bureaucracy.” What was once “old President Doe” is now “The Administration,” assailed on all sides as a driving, impersonal, remote organization whose purposes and procedures are largely alien to the traditional world of academe.

No doubt there is some truth to such charges. In their pursuit of dollars to raise faculty salaries and to pay for better facilities, a number of top officials at America’s colleges and universities have had insufficient time for educational problems, and some have been more concerned with business efficiency

than with producing intelligent, sensible human beings. However, no one has yet suggested how “prexy” can be his old, sweet, leisurely, scholarly self and also a dynamic, farsighted administrator who can successfully meet the new challenges of unprecedented, radical, and constant change.

One president in the Midwest recently said: “The engineering faculty wants a nuclear reactor. The arts faculty needs a new theater. The students want new dormitories and a bigger psychiatric consulting office. The alumni want a better faculty and a new gymnasium. And they all expect me to produce these out of a single office with one secretary and a small filing cabinet, while maintaining friendly contacts with them all. I need a magic lantern.”

Another president, at a small college in New England, said: “The faculty and students claim they don’t see much of me any more. Some have become vituperative and others have wondered if I really still care about them and the learning process. I was a teacher for 18 years. I miss them—and my scholarly work—terribly.”

THE ROLE AND PACE of the professors have changed almost as much as the administrators’, if not more, in the new period of rapid growth and radical change.

For the most part, scholars are no longer regarded as ivory-tower dreamers, divorced from society. They are now important, even indispensable, men and women, holding keys to international security, economic growth, better health, and cultural excellence. For the first time in decades, most of their salaries are approaching respectability. (The national average of faculty salaries has risen from \$5,311 in 1950 to \$9,317 in 1965, according to a survey conducted by the American Association of University Professors.) The best of them are pursued by business, government, and other colleges. They travel frequently to speak at national conferences on modern music or contemporary urban



problems, and to international conferences on particle physics or literature.

In the classroom, they are seldom the professors of the past: the witty, cultured gentlemen and ladies—or tedious pedants—who know Greek, Latin, French, literature, art, music, and history fairly well. They are now earnest, expert specialists who know algebraic geometry or international monetary economics—and not much more than that—*exceedingly* well. Sensing America's needs, a growing number of them are attracted to research, and many prefer it to teaching. And those who are not attracted are often pushed by an academic "rating system" which, in effect, gives its highest rewards and promotions to people who conduct research and write about the results they achieve. "Publish or perish" is the professors' succinct, if somewhat overstated, way of describing how the system operates.

Since many of the scholars—and especially the youngest instructors—are more dedicated and "focused" than their predecessors of yesteryear, the allegiance of professors has to a large degree shifted from their college and university to their academic discipline. A radio-astronomer first, a Siwash professor second, might be a fair way of putting it.

There is much talk about giving control of the universities back to the faculties, but there are strong indications that, when the opportunity is offered, the faculty members don't want it. Academic decision-making involves committee work, elaborate investigations, and lengthy deliberations—time away from their laboratories and books. Besides, many professors fully expect to move soon, to another college or to industry or government, so why bother about the curriculum or rules of student conduct? Then, too, some of them plead an inability to take part in broad decision-making since they are expert in only one limited area. "I'm a geologist," said one professor in the West. "What would I know about admissions policies or student demonstrations?"

Professors have had to narrow their scholarly interests chiefly because knowledge has advanced to a point where it is no longer possible to master more than a tiny portion of it. Physicist Randall Whaley, who is now chancellor of the University of Missouri at Kansas City, has observed: "There is about 100 times as much to know now as was available in 1900. By the year 2000, there will be over 1,000 times as much." (Since 1950 the number of scholarly periodicals has increased from 45,000 to

95,000. In science alone, 55,000 journals, 60,000 books, and 100,000 research monographs are published annually.) In such a situation, fragmentation seems inevitable.

Probably the most frequently heard cry about professors nowadays, even at the smaller colleges, is that they are so research-happy that they neglect teaching. "Our present universities have ceased to be schools," one graduate student complained in the *Harvard Educational Review* last spring. Similar charges have stirred pulses at American colleges and universities coast to coast, for the past few years.

No one can dispute the assertion that research has grown. The fact is, it has been getting more and more attention since the end of the Nineteenth Century, when several of America's leading universities tried to break away from the English college tradition of training clergymen and gentlemen, primarily through the classics, and to move toward the German university tradition of rigorous scholarship and scientific inquiry. But research has proceeded at runaway speed since 1950, when the Federal Government, for military, political, economic, and public-health reasons, decided to support scientific and technological research in a major way. In 1951 the Federal Government spent \$295 million in the colleges and universities for research and development. By 1965 that figure had grown to \$1.7 billion. During the same period, private philanthropic foundations also increased their support substantially.

At bottom, the new emphasis on research is due to the university's becoming "a prime instrument of national purpose," one of the nation's chief means of maintaining supremacy in a long-haul cold war. The emphasis is not likely to be lessened. And more and more colleges and universities will feel its effects.

BUT WHAT ABOUT *education*—the teaching of young people—that has traditionally been the basic aim of our institutions of higher learning?

Many scholars contend, as one university president put it, that "current research commitments are far more of a positive aid than a detriment to teaching," because they keep teachers vital and at

The push to do research: Does it affect teaching?

the forefront of knowledge. "No one engaged in research in his field is going to read decade-old lecture notes to his class, as many of the so-called 'great professors' of yesterday did," said a teacher at a university in Wisconsin.

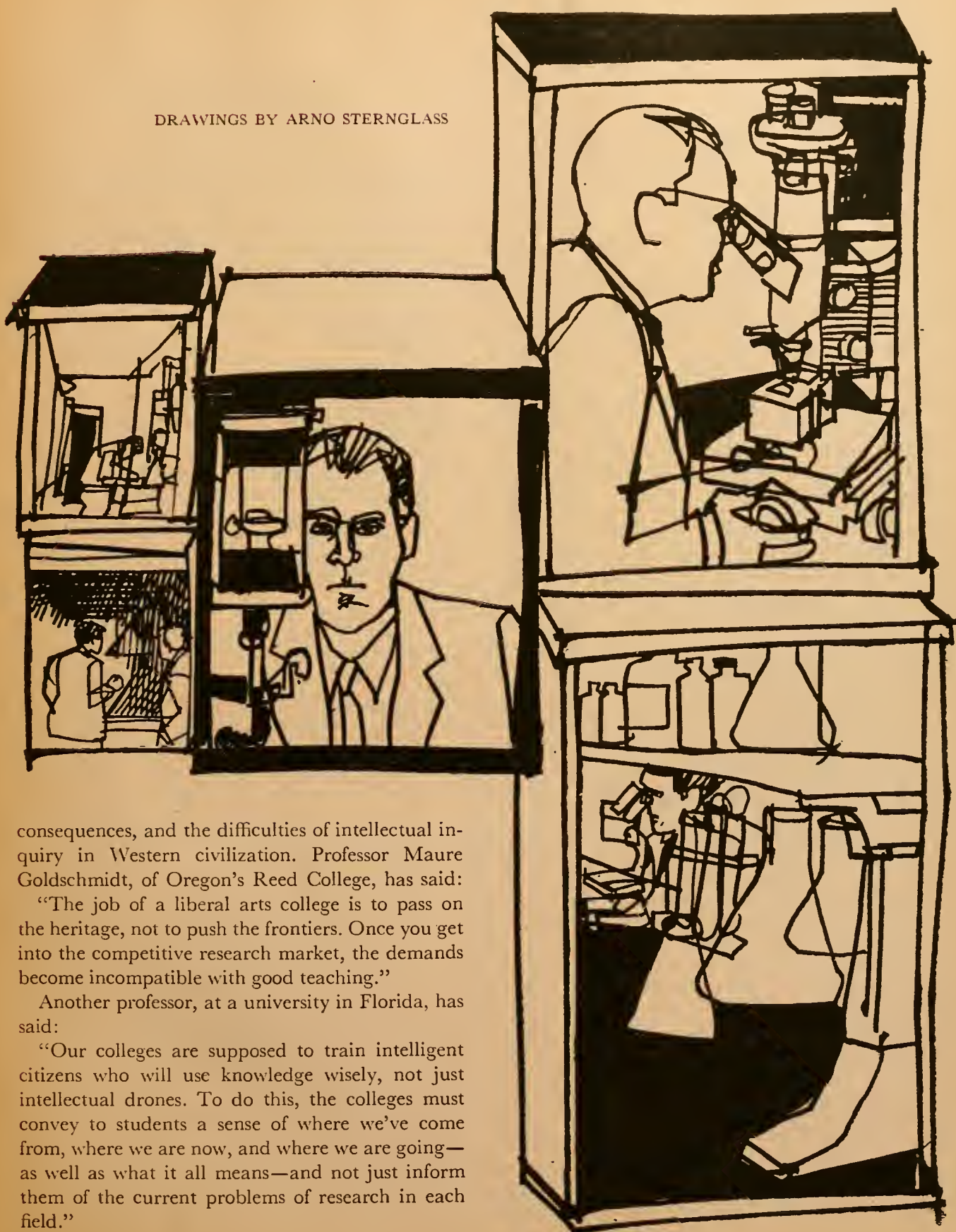
Others, however, see grave problems resulting from the great emphasis on research. For one thing, they argue, research causes professors to spend less time with students. It also introduces a disturbing note of competitiveness among the faculty. One physicist has put it this way:

"I think my professional field of physics is getting too hectic, too overcrowded; there is too much pressure for my taste. . . . Research is done under tremendous pressure because there are so many people after the same problem that one cannot afford to relax. If you are working on something which 10 other groups are working on at the same time, and you take a week's vacation, the others beat you and publish first. So it is a mad race."

Heavy research, others argue, may cause professors to concentrate narrowly on their discipline and to see their students largely in relation to it alone. Numerous observers have pointed to the professors' shift to more demanding instruction, but also to their more technical, pedantic teaching. They say the emphasis in teaching may be moving from broad understanding to factual knowledge, from community and world problems to each discipline's tasks, from the releasing of young people's minds to the cramming of their minds with the stuff of each subject. A professor in Louisiana has said, "In modern college teaching there is much more of the 'how' than the 'why.' Values and fundamentals are too interdisciplinary."

And, say the critics, research focuses attention on the new, on the frontiers of knowledge, and tends to forget the history of a subject or the tradition of intellectual inquiry. This has wrought havoc with liberal arts education, which seeks to introduce young people to the modes, the achievements, the

DRAWINGS BY ARNO STERNGLASS



consequences, and the difficulties of intellectual inquiry in Western civilization. Professor Maure Goldschmidt, of Oregon's Reed College, has said:

"The job of a liberal arts college is to pass on the heritage, not to push the frontiers. Once you get into the competitive research market, the demands become incompatible with good teaching."

Another professor, at a university in Florida, has said:

"Our colleges are supposed to train intelligent citizens who will use knowledge wisely, not just intellectual drones. To do this, the colleges must convey to students a sense of where we've come from, where we are now, and where we are going—as well as what it all means—and not just inform them of the current problems of research in each field."

Somewhat despairingly, Professor Jacques Barzun recently wrote:

"Nowadays the only true believers in the liberal arts tradition are the men of business. They *really* prefer general intelligence, literacy, and adaptability. They know, in the first place, that the conditions of their work change so rapidly that no college courses can prepare for them. And they also know how often men in mid-career suddenly feel that their work is not enough to sustain their spirits."


Many college and university teachers readily admit that they may have neglected, more than they should, the main job of educating the young. But they just as readily point out that their role is changing, that the rate of accumulation of knowledge is accelerating madly, and that they are extremely busy and divided individuals. They also note that it is through research that more money, glory, prestige, and promotions are best attained in their profession.

For some scholars, research is also where the highest excitement and promise in education are to be found. "With knowledge increasing so rapidly, research is the only way to assure a teacher that he is keeping ahead, that he is aware of the really new and important things in his field, that he can be an effective teacher of the next generation," says one advocate of research-cum-instruction. And, for some, research is the best way they know to serve the nation. "Aren't new ideas, more information, and new discoveries most important to the United States if we are to remain free and prosperous?" asks a professor in the Southwest. "We're in a protracted war with nations that have sworn to bury us."

THE STUDENTS, of course, are perplexed by the new academic scene.

They arrive at college having read the catalogues and brochures with their decade-old paragraphs about "the importance of each individual" and "the many student-faculty relationships"—and having heard from alumni some rosy stories about the leisurely, friendly, pre-war days at Quadrangle U. On some campuses, the reality almost lives up to the expectations. But on others, the students are





The students react to "the system" with fierce independence

dismayed to discover that they are treated as merely parts of another class (unless they are geniuses, star athletes, or troublemakers), and that the faculty and deans are extremely busy. For administrators, faculty, and alumni, at least, accommodating to the new world of radical change has been an evolutionary process, to which they have had a chance to adjust somewhat gradually; to the students, arriving fresh each year, it comes as a severe shock.

Forced to look after themselves and gather broad understanding outside of their classes, they form their own community life, with their own values and methods of self-discovery. Piqued by apparent adult indifference and cut off from regular contacts with grown-up dilemmas, they tend to become more outspoken, more irresponsible, more independent. Since the amount of financial aid for students has tripled since 1950, and since the current condition of American society is one of affluence, many students can be independent in expensive ways: twist parties in Florida, exotic cars, and huge record collections. They tend to become more sophisticated about those things that they are left to deal with on their own: travel, religion, recreation, sex, politics.

Partly as a reaction to what they consider to be adult dedication to narrow, selfish pursuits, and partly in imitation of their professors, they have become more international-minded and socially conscious. Possibly one in 10 students in some colleges works off-campus in community service projects—tutoring the poor, fixing up slum dwellings, or singing and acting for local charities. To the consternation of many adults, some students have become a force for social change, far away from their colleges, through the Peace Corps in Bolivia or a picket line in another state. Pressured to be brighter than any previous generation, they fight to

feel as *useful* as any previous generation. A student from Iowa said: "I don't want to study, study, study, just to fill a hole in some government or industrial bureaucracy."

The students want to work out a new style of academic life, just as administrators and faculty members are doing; but they don't know quite how, as yet. They are burying the rah-rah stuff, but what is to take its place? They protest vociferously against whatever they don't like, but they have no program of reform. Restless, an increasing number of them change colleges at least once during their undergraduate careers. They are like the two characters in Jack Kerouac's *On the Road*. "We got to

go and never stop till we get there," says one. "Where are we going, man?" asks the other. "I don't know, but we gotta go," is the answer.

As with any group in swift transition, the students are often painfully confused and contradictory. A *Newsweek* poll last year that asked students whom they admired most found that many said "Nobody" or gave names like Y. A. Tittle or Joan Baez. It is no longer rare to find students on some campuses dressed in an Ivy League button-down shirt, farmer's dungarees, a French beret, and a Roman beard—all at once. They argue against large bureaucracies, but most turn to the industrial giants, not to smaller companies or their own business ventures,



The alumni lament: We don't recognize the place

when they look for jobs after graduation. They are critical of religion, but they desperately seek people, courses, and experiences that can reveal some meaning to them. An instructor at a university in Connecticut says: "The chapel is fairly empty, but the religion courses are bulging with students."

Caught in the rapids of powerful change, and left with only their own resources to deal with the rush, the students tend to feel helpless—often too much so. Sociologist David Riesman has noted: "The students know that there are many decisions out of their conceivable control, decisions upon which their lives and fortunes truly depend. But . . . this truth, this insight, is over-generalized, and, being believed, it becomes more and more 'true'." Many students, as a result, have become grumblers and cynics, and some have preferred to withdraw into private pads or into early marriages. However, there are indications that some students are learning how to be effective—if only, so far, through the largely negative methods of disruption.

IF THE FACULTIES AND THE STUDENTS are perplexed and groping, the alumni of many American colleges and universities are positively dazed. Everything they have revered for years seems to be crumbling: college spirit, fraternities, good manners, freshman customs, colorful lectures, singing, humor magazines and reliable student newspapers, long talks and walks with professors, daily chapel, dinners by candlelight in formal dress, reunions that are fun. As one alumnus in Tennessee said, "They keep asking me to give money to a place I no longer recognize." Assaulted by many such remarks, one development officer in Massachusetts countered: "Look, alumni have seen America and the world change. When the old-timers went to school there were no television sets, few cars and fewer airplanes, no nuclear weapons, and no Red China. Why should colleges alone stand still? It's partly our fault, though. We traded too long on sentiment

rather than information, allegiance, and purpose."

What some alumni are beginning to realize is that they themselves are changing rapidly. Owing to the recent expansion of enrollments, nearly one half of all alumni and alumnae now are persons who have been graduated since 1950, when the period of accelerated change began. At a number of colleges, the song-and-revels homecomings have been turned into seminars and discussions about space travel or African politics. And at some institutions, alumni councils are being asked to advise on and, in some cases, to help determine parts of college policy.

Dean David B. Truman, of New York's Columbia College, recently contended that alumni are going to have to learn to play an entirely new role *vis-à-vis* their alma maters. The increasingly mobile life of most scholars, many administrators, and a growing number of students, said the dean, means that, if anyone is to continue to have a deep concern for the whole life and future of each institution, "that focus increasingly must come from somewhere outside the once-collegial body of the faculty"—namely, from the alumni.

However, even many alumni are finding it harder to develop strong attachments to one college or university. Consider the person who goes to, say, Davidson College in North Carolina, gets a law degree from the University of Virginia, marries a girl who was graduated from Wellesley, and settles in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he pays taxes to help support the state university. (He pays Federal taxes, too, part of which goes, through Government grants and contracts, to finance work at hundreds of other colleges and universities.)

Probably the hardest thing of all for many alumni—indeed, for people of all loyalties—to be reconciled to is that we live in a new era of radical change, a new time when almost nothing stands still for very long, and when continual change is the normal pattern of development. It is a terrible fact to face openly, for it requires that whole chunks of our traditional way of thinking and behaving be revised.

Take the standard chore of defining the purpose of any particular college or university. Actually,

some colleges and universities are now discarding the whole idea of statements of purpose, regarding their main task as one of remaining open-ended to accommodate the rapid changes. "There is no single 'end' to be discovered," says California's Clark Kerr. Many administrators and professors agree. But American higher education is sufficiently vast and varied to house many—especially those at small colleges or church-related institutions—who differ with this view.

What alumni and alumnae will have to find, as will everyone connected with higher education, are some new norms, some novel patterns of behavior by which to navigate in this new, constantly innovating society.

For the alumni and alumnae, then, there must be an ever-fresh outlook. They must resist the inclination to howl at every departure that their alma mater makes from the good old days. They need to see their alma mater and its role in a new light. To remind professors about their obligations to teach students in a stimulating and broadening manner may be a continuing task for alumni; but to ask the faculty to return to pre-1950 habits of leisurely teaching and counseling will be no service to the new academic world.

In order to maintain its greatness, to keep ahead, America must innovate. To innovate, it must conduct research. Hence, research is here to stay. And so is the new seriousness of purpose and the intensity

of academic work that today is so widespread on the campuses.

Alumni could become a greater force for keeping alive at our universities and colleges a sense of joy, a knowledge of Western traditions and values, a quest for meaning, and a respect for individual persons, especially young persons, against the mounting pressures for sheer work, new findings, mere facts, and bureaucratic depersonalization. In a period of radical change, they could press for some enduring values amidst the flux. In a period focused on the new, they could remind the colleges of the virtues of teaching about the past.

But they can do this only if they recognize the existence of rapid change as a new factor in the life of the nation's colleges; if they ask, "*How and what kind of change?*" and not, "*Why change?*"

"It isn't easy," said an alumnus from Utah. "It's like asking a farm boy to get used to riding an escalator all day long."

One long-time observer, the editor of a distinguished alumni magazine, has put it this way:

"We—all of us—need an entirely new concept of higher education. Continuous, rapid change is now inevitable and normal. If we recognize that our colleges from now on will be perpetually changing, but not in inexorable patterns, we shall be able to control the direction of change more intelligently. And we can learn to accept our colleges on a wholly new basis as centers of our loyalty and affection."

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council.

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Around Campus —continued

of the following speakers: Rev. Gerard C. Austin, O.P., of the Institute Catholique in Paris; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Timothy J. Gannon, chairman of the psychology department, Loras College (Iowa); Sister Mary David, S.N.D., provincialate, Reading, O.; Sister Rose Maureen, M.M., Maryknoll Sisters' Juniorate; Sister M. Yolande, O.S.F., chairman, social sciences department, College of St. Therese (Minn.); Sister Mary Audrey, S.N.J.M., associate professor of sociology and anthropology, Marylhurst College (Oregon), and Rev. Thomas E. Clarke, S.J., of Woodstock College.

Highlights of the Religious Life seminars were lectures by Sister Mary David, S.S.N.D., of the Cincinnati Province of the Sisters of Notre Dame, and her brother, Brother David Peter, F.S.C., director of the Brothers' Anselm Hall Scholasticate in Elkins Park.

The Workshop was conducted by five religious Sisters under the auspices of the National Conference for Inter-racial Justice. Speakers were Sister Rose Maureen, Sister Mary Audrey, Sister M. Yolande, and Sister Mary Magnan, S.L., chairman of the history department at Webster College (Mo.) and Sister Mary Eric, S.S.N.D., of the College of Notre Dame (Mo.).

'Assassination' Scheme Revealed

A SECRET program of political assassination of Vietnamese Communists was revealed this spring in an author's address at the College.

Robin Moore, author of "The Green Berets," best-seller account of U.S. special forces units in Vietnam, made the disclosure during a talk to some 350 students and faculty in the College Union. His talk was sponsored by La Salle's college union committees.

Moore, only civilian to have attended the Army's special forces school—in preparation for later service as a correspondent in Vietnam—asserted that the Central Intelligence Agency directs the efforts of the "assassination units" comprised of Army, Navy and Marine guerilla warfare personnel. Top Communist leaders and agitators are their prime targets, he said, but assassination "is one of many jobs for these unconventional fighting men."

He added that similar Nationalist Chinese units are trained on Formosa for super-secret assignments on the Red Chinese mainland.

"We are winning the war," Moore contended. "It is merely a question of being patient and not criticizing our war effort. We are building a central government in

Vietnam, which makes me very optimistic about the outcome."

"We must continue to follow-up military gains with political and economic programs," he continued. "District-by-district we are succeeding in the pacification program. Successful elections can be held only in those areas where terrorism has been eliminated."

Moore asserted that the enemy is comprised mainly of North Vietnamese units, because "most of the Viet Cong have been eliminated. What we're fighting now are hard-core elements of the North Vietnamese army."

He added that "the Communists actually believe that if they beat our forces in one huge battle, that we, like the French, will pull out of Vietnam."

Counseling Need Cited

A COUNSELING educator this spring urged substantial increases in counseling and guidance for Catholic school pupils.

Dr. Robert E. Doyle, chairman of the department of counselor education of St. John's University (N.Y.), gave his remarks in the keynote address to some 200 Catholic school counselors attending a workshop at La Salle.

Dr. Doyle cited studies that show Catholic schools trailing in full and part-time guidance personnel. He noted that a University of Notre Dame study indicated only 56% of U.S. Catholic schools (1156 to 2075) have one or more persons assigned to guidance work.

To be effective, he added, counselors should be available on a ratio of one to every 200 students. Studies of Catholic schools, he asserted, indicate a ratio varying from one to 600 to one to 1200 students.

"With slightly more than 900,000 students in Catholic secondary schools," Dr. Doyle said, "it is apparent that 3,000 full-time counselors are needed. This is approximately 2,250 more than are employed in this role at present."



Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, received the 1966 Youth Leadership Award from the Chapel of Four Chaplains, given by Dr. Walter White.

Apparel Exec's Seminar

LA SALLE was host to a one-week Sales Improvement Seminar sponsored by the National Association of Men's and Boy's Apparel Corp., July 10-16 on the campus.

The unique college-sponsored program, believed to be the first of its kind in the industry, consisted of academic lectures in addition to sales oriented sessions.

Conducted by Dr. Bernard B. Goldner, chairman of the College's industry department, the seminar was attended by some 40 boy's and men's apparel executives from the Greater Philadelphia area.

Principal lecturers, in addition to La Salle's faculty, included William Keegan, vice-president, Phillips-Van Heusen Co.; Leonard Benowitz, senior-vice-president, Jaymar-Ruby Co.; Jesse Sidenwurm, vice-president, Marshall Ray Co.; Gus Van Sant, vice-president, McGregor-Doniger Co., and Arthur Silvers, vice-president H. Daroff and Sons.

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ALUM-NEWS



F. X. Donohoe New Alumni President

Francis X. Donohoe, '55, has been elected president of La Salle's alumni association for 1966-67, it was announced by James J. McDonald, alumni director.

Donohoe succeeds Daniel E. McGonigle, '57, who held the office for the past two years.

Other officers elected were vice president Dr. Harry J. White, '54,

a chemist for Rohm and Haas Co., and treasurer Nicholas P. Dienna, '56, a Central Penn Bank branch manager.

Donohoe was vice president of the association for two years. He teaches at Frankford High School and in the college's evening division. He and his wife, Mary Louise, have three daughters and two sons.

Members of the classes of 1916, 1936, 1941 and 1946 attended anniversary reunions on the campus May 14:

'16

Celebrating their 50th anniversary reunion were: HARRY J. ACKENHAUSEN, LOUIS M. BACKE, JR., SAMUEL J. ELSEY, and RAYMOND A. O'DONNELL.

'36

Twelve men returned to campus to celebrate their 30th anniversary as graduates. WALTER A. ZELL was class chairman.

'41

Fifteen Class of '41 men and their wives celebrated their silver anniversary on May 14. ROBERT J. COURTNEY, PH.D., was chairman. JOSEPH M. WALSH and his wife journeyed the greatest distance—from Grand Rapids, Mich.

'42

EDWARD A. BARBIERI, M.D., is an instructor and associate in surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.

'44

JAMES E. BRUCE, M.D., is director of the department of anesthesiology at St. Luke's Hospital in Pittsfield, Mass., and is clinical instructor in anesthesiology at the Albany Medical Center of Union University, Albany, New York.

'46

Eight members of the Class returned for reunion day to celebrate their 20th anniversary. JOSEPH T. MACK was class chairman.

'49

JOHN J. REDMOND was named manager of key accounts by the RCA Victor Division of Raymond Rosen & Co., Philadelphia wholesale appliance distributor.



JAMES P. TUPPENY

'50

WILLIAM J. SHEA has joined Leon E. Todd, Inc., Realtors, in Cherry Hill, N.J., as an associate appraiser. JAMES P. TUPPENY, assistant track coach at Villanova University and member of our Alumni Hall of Athletes, was named head track coach at the University of Pennsylvania. JOHN B. WINKLER has been promoted to senior technical sales representative for the Synthetic Rubber Division of Enjay Chemical Co., in western New York, Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio.

JAMES W. FINEGAN



'51

JAMES W. FINEGAN has been named a vice-president of the Philadelphia advertising firm Gray and Rogers, Inc. LEONARD J. GRAZIANI is assistant professor of neurology and pediatrics at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, N.Y. LEONARD C. KONOPKA has been appointed an assistant data processing officer at Girard Trust Bank.

'52

CARMEN CARANO, principal of the Sidney Smedley elementary school in Morton, Pa., was given a one year sabbatical leave to complete requirements for his doctor of education degree at the University of Pennsylvania. EUGENE V. DONOHUE, M.D., has been certified a diplomate by the American Board of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. ROBERT FISHER is beginning a new career. After ten years as an engineer, he entered Jefferson Medical College four years ago and was awarded his M.D. on June 1. JOHN H. GARDNER has been appointed Harleysville Insurance Company's life field representative in the Haddonfield branch office for the state of New Jersey. FRANK J. MURDOCK, assistant treasurer of the Continental Bank and Trust Co., has been appointed manager of the Bank's new Strafford, Pa., office. JOSEPH H. WOOD, M.D., is head of the surgical and pathology branch of the U.S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Cal.

'53

ROBERT J. CROSBY has been named east coast sales manager for the Aerospace Components Division of Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. WILLIAM C. KOHLER has been appointed elementary schools coordinator for the Norristown Area School District. A 1961 master's degree recipient at Temple University, he formerly served as a principal and elementary curriculum coordinator for the Lansdale School District. JOSEPH A. LAPPIN has opened his own real estate office in Cherry Hill, N.J.

'54

Major WILLIAM F. BURNS completed a nine-month course at the Army command and general staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and has been assigned to duty in Vietnam. LOUIS J. LEHANE has been appointed manager of manpower development for Continental Can Company's metal operations. JOSEPH T. WAUGH was named safety

and plant security manager at the Yale Materials Handling Division of Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc.

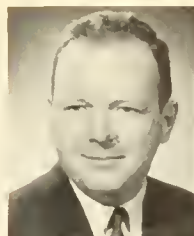
'55

LEO F. BRENNAN was promoted to assistant treasurer of the Bank of Delaware in Wilmington, Del. JOHN M. CONNOLLY, JR., M.D., is a lieutenant commander in the Navy serving with the Marines at their hospital in Chu Lai, South Vietnam. WALTER T. PETERS has been named district manager of Garden State Business Systems, Inc. for the southern New Jersey area. THOMAS P. HUGHES is manager of advanced Aerospace engineering with General Electric Co. in Syracuse, N.Y.

'56

The tenth anniversary reunion on May 7 was a great success. JOHN J. LOMBARD was chairman, ably assisted by FRANK BLATCHER, NICHOLAS P. DIENNA and ROBERT M.

THOMAS O. MAHONEY



ROGERS, M.D. JAMES A. GROSS, Ph.D., was promoted from assistant professor to associate professor at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass. Dr. Gross also received an award for outstanding contributions to labor-management relations at the 23rd anniversary banquet of the Institute of Industrial Relations of Holy Cross College. WILLIAM R. JOHNSON was promoted to regional sales manager for Smith, Kline and French Laboratories and transferred to the Birmingham,

Ala., region. DAVID A. MADDEN is corporate director of industrial relations at the Cornelius Co., beverage equipment manufacturers, in Minneapolis, Minn. THOMAS O. MAHONEY has been named new-business manager of the Baltimore, Md., division of C. I. T. Corp.

'57

GEORGE M. PREGG is running for a second term as South Ward Councilman in Trenton, N.J. ROBERT J. RUMER is regional packaging representative with Reynolds Metals Co. in New York City. JOSEPH T. SANQUILLI is studying in India this summer under an N.D.E.A. grant. JOHN J. SCHILLER received his Ph.D. in Math from the University of Pennsylvania. *Birth:* To PATRICK J. BANNIGAN and wife Patricia, their second daughter, Ellen.

'58

LAWRENCE J. BORGER was promoted to brand manager of the dishwasher detergent



Class of '16 anniversary reunion attendees included (from left) Samuel J. Elser; Raymond A. O'Donnell; Brather Edward John, F.S.C.; Harry J. Ackenhausen, and Louis M. Backe, Jr.



Class of '36 reunioneers are (from left), standing, William Filemyr; Joseph D. Marshall; Frank A. Ardito; Philip A. Neissen; Bohdan Kociubinsky; R. Emmett Comey and, seated, Dr. James E. Kunik; Frank M. Gregorski; Walter A. Zell; Thomas J. Mimifri, and Thomas P. Collan, Jr.

"Cascade" at Proctor and Gamble advertising department in Cincinnati. Rev. JOSEPH W. CALLAHAN was ordained a priest for the archdiocese of Philadelphia on May 21. THOMAS E. CORKERY is a sales representative for the Kendall Co., covering the state of Connecticut and lower N.Y. state. JOSEPH R. ELDRED received his M.B.A. from Drexel Institute of Technology in June. He is a loan service supervisor with Federal National Mortgage Association. RICHARD T. KIRCH-OFFER has received an appointment as assistant professor of English in Atlantic County, N.J., Community College. BERNARD A. McANENY is serving on the registration and the publicity and promotion committees of the Production and Inventory Control Conference at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia this September. Major WILLIAM J. NELSON is deputy comptroller and finance and accounting officer at Fort McPherson, Ga. He is also president of the Atlanta chapter of the Army Finance Association. JAMES E. O'HARA received his M.B.A. degree from American University in June. *Births:* To THOMAS E. CORKERY and wife Elinor, their third son, Sean David.

'59

GILBERT J. GUIM has been appointed comptroller at E. A. Wright Co. in Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. MORRIS has been promoted to assistant treasurer of the Reading (Pa.) Trust Co. JOHN C. NOONAN has been appointed field advertising coordinator for P. Ballantine & Sons. He will assume responsibility for the company's advertising programs in Washington, Baltimore and Miami. Captain MICHAEL J. PROCTOR is an instructor in the Atomic Weapons Training Group at Sandia Base, N. Mex. JOSEPH P. ROACH has been promoted to manager of the Division budgets and costs for Sperry Rand Univac's Data Processing Division in Blue Bell, Pa. *Births:* To GILBERT J. GUIM and wife Maureen, their first, Geoffrey Gilbert; To JOHN J. MARNELL and his wife Joan, a daughter

'60

EDWARD J. KREUSER has been promoted to Class 6 in the U.S. Foreign Service. He is presently serving at the Department of State in Washington as a political affairs officer. Rev. JOSEPH J. McLAUGHLIN has been assigned as assistant pastor at St. Hilary of Poitiers parish in Rydal, Pa. DONALD L. SPRAGUE, Esq. was elected secretary of Giles & Ransome, Inc. He will continue as administrative director and legal counselor of

the company and its subsidiaries. THOMAS R. SWARTZ, assistant professor of economics at the University of Notre Dame, received his Ph.D. degree from Indiana University. *Marriages:* ROBERT R. DAVIS to Cora Elizabeth Bowie; ROBERT T. WRIGHT to Catherine M. Didiyoung.

DONALD L. SPRAGUE



'61

JAMES T. SEDLOCK received a Ph.D. in Mathematics from Lehigh University and is teaching at the University of Connecticut. PETER DEFILIPPIS received his M.A. in French from Brown University in June. ANTHONY C. DELGADO was promoted from Rochester, N.Y., territory manager for the Dixie Cup Products Division of American Can Co. to territory manager of a five-state area with headquarters in Omaha, Neb. PETER J. GIBBONS has been named manager in the audit division of Price-Waterhouse and Co. AMERIGO LOUIS LONZI, teacher and freshman football coach at St. Pius X High School in Pottstown, Pa., attended a three-week seminar on the Preservation of the Principles of Freedom offered by St. Francis College of Loretto, Pa., in cooperation with Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. JOSEPH T. SERMARINI was promoted to senior associate mathematician at IBM's Systems Development Division in Endicott, N.Y. JOHN J. SHORTALL has been promoted to manager of field engineering accounting at UNIVAC's Data Processing Division in Blue Bell, Pa. DAVID W. WILSON has been named manager in management services at Price-Waterhouse and Co. *Birth:* To ANDREW J. McLEES and wife Patricia, their first child, Andrew Martin.

'62

JOSEPH A. GUINAN was promoted from Phila. district sales manager for the National Biscuit Co. to assistant to the director of personnel development and sales training at the company's general office in New York City. Lt. JEROME J. MASTAL was graduated



RAYMOND J. PENTZELL



ANTHONY C. MURDOCCA

from the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala., and reassigned to Malmstrom AFB, Mont. for duty. FRANCIS G. MOORE received his M.D. from Hahnemann Medical College and will intern at Nazareth Hospital in Philadelphia. ANTHONY C. MURDOCCA, a Spanish teacher at John Harris High School in Harrisburg, Pa., will study in Pueblo, Mexico, this summer under an N.D.E.A. grant. RAYMOND J. PENTZELL, who has completed work toward a Ph.D. in theatre history at Yale University, this fall will join the staff of the University of Toledo as director of its Experimental Workshop and assistant professor of theatre. ROBERT POLGAR has been promoted to acting department manager of boy's furnishings and clothing at Pomeroy's department store in Reading, Pa. THOMAS A. QUINN received his D.O. degree from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and is interning at the Lancaster (Pa.) Osteopathic Hospital. FRANCIS J. SEXTON has joined Sealtest Foods as production supervisor at their Camden, N.J., plant. *Marriage:* CARMEN A. FABRIZIO to Carol Nogurny.



GABRIEL J. ZINNI

'63

FRANK J. BATTAGLIA received his Ph.D. in English from the University of California and will be employed by the University of Wisconsin as an assistant professor in the fall. JOSEPH W. BEATTY received his M.A. degree in philosophy from Haverford College. MILTON O. DICKERSON recently returned from a Peace Corps assignment in Ankara, Turkey, where he worked on an urban community development pilot project. He has resumed his work as a Philadelphia juvenile probation officer. WILLIAM A. GARIGLE received an LL.B. degree from Boston College Law School. He will practice in Camden, N.J., with the firm of Taylor, Bischoff, Netze and Williams. FRANCIS X. GINDHART received his LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania Law School. LEONARD A. McMULLEN has been elected to membership in the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants. ROBERT J. MILLER has been promoted to program evaluation specialist with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. He was re-elected as secretary of the Pennypack Gardens Civic Association in northeast Philadelphia. RAYMOND J. SHORT was awarded a Master of Social Work degree by Florida State University. DANIEL R. SUKIS received an M.S. degree from Ohio State University. First Lt. GABRIEL J. ZINNI has been awarded the Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster, having

J. P. Ryan 1966-67 Fund Chairman

John P. Ryan, '49, has been named chairman of the 1966-67 Alumni Annual Fund campaign.

Campaign plans for 1966 include general solicitation to start in late October, for which alumni volunteers are urgently requested. Those who wish to contribute their services should contact the Development Office.

A vice president for the Horn and Hardart Baking Company, Ryan is a former instructor in accounting in the College's evening division. He has also served as president of the

alumni association and was chairman of the alumni giving program in 1957.

Ryan joined Horn and Hardart in 1950, specializing in cost control accounting, and thereafter assumed various posts in the company's executive offices. He was named Assistant to the President and in 1965 was elected to his current position in charge of Horn and Hardart's sales and marketing divisions.

Ryan, his wife Anne, and their four children, make their home in nearby Feasterville, Pa.

been wounded in both legs in Vietnam. *Marriage:* EDWARD M. SLAVISH to Susan M. Senz in Honolulu, where he is attending the University of Hawaii. *Births:* To JOSEPH R. DONATO and his wife Carolyn, a boy, Joseph Dominic; to EUGENE D. VANNUCCI and his wife Barbara, a boy, Gregory Eugene.



PHILIP E. DONAHUE

'64

PHILIP E. DONAHUE, a junior at Jefferson Medical College, has been elected national president of the student affiliate of the American Medical Association for 1966-67. He also received a grant for study of communicable diseases at an Atlanta, Ga., medical center this summer. BRIAN P. DAMIANI received his M.A. in history from the University of Delaware. He is an instructor at Manor Junior College. STEPHEN GOLD received a Master of Social Science degree from Bryn Mawr College and a graduate scholarship valued at \$2300 to continue graduate study there. Second Lieut. JOHN W. HARTMAN was graduated from U.S. Air Force navigator school at Connolly AFB, Tex., and has been assigned to Mather AFB, Calif., for aircrew training. DENNIS L. METRICK has been awarded an assistantship at Pennsylvania State University to pursue his doctorate in philosophy. JOSEPH G. NEELON has been promoted to first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. He is an aircraft maintenance officer at Dow AFB, Maine. PETER L. VISCUSI received an M.A. degree in history from the University of Delaware.

'65

KERRON R. BARNES is a VISTA volunteer serving in the Menominee Indian county of Wisconsin. JOHN J. DIAK won first prize in an essay contest conducted by the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Association of Accountants. He is employed by the firm of Lybrand-Ross Brothers and Montgomery. Second lieut. MATTHEW L. MULLIN completed an officer's artillery course at the Army Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Texas. *Marriages:* JOSEPH J. BOYCE to Rosemary V. McGlynn; JOHN G. MCNEFF to Bernadette A. McKeogh.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

A leadership conference aimed at producing better-informed alumni will be sponsored by the Alumni Association on September 24, it was announced by Francis X. Donohoe, '55, president of the association.

Included in the all day program will be talks by various members of the administration concerning the future of La Salle College. Interested alumni are urged to contact chairman John J. Lombard, '56 or the Alumni office.



Attending Class of '41 reunion were (from left) standing, Frank J. Greisser; James Madison; George J. Brookes; Michael A. Luckey; Eugene E. Gillen; Joseph E. Gembala, Jr.; Robert J. Courtney; Francis J. Guerin; Joseph M. Walsh and, seated, Joseph A. Gidjunis; Paul C. Prettyman; William J. Sullivan; Peter J. Schneiders, Jr.; Charles J. O'Keefe, and Louis T. De Stefana.



Class of '46 reunion attendees were (from left) Thomas P. Bones; Thomas J. Kiely; Walter J. Kaiser; Anthony M. Zarrilli; Francis J. Howley; Thomas J. McCann; Joseph T. Mack, and Dr. John J. Rooney.



Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, engages in lively conversation with dual reunions chairmen William Keenan, '61 (left) and John Lombard, '56.



Faculty and staff honorary inductees into Alpha Epsilon Honor Society are (from left), standing, Brathers G. John; F. Emery; F. Patrick; E. James; D. Cassian, and G. Robert and, seated, Messrs. Charles A. J. Holpin, Charles V. Kelly, and past alumni president Daniel McGonigle.

1966

HOMECOMING OCTOBER 7 - 8

1966

La Salle's third-annual Homecoming Weekend will be held this year on Oct. 7 and 8, and will again feature the successful formula of a Stag Reunion, an Alumni Symposium and Homecoming Dinner-Dance.

Alumni President Francis X. Donohue, '55, announced the chairmen for the 1966 Weekend, among them John A. Brennan, '56, general chairman; Anthony J. Clark, '62, Stag Reunion, and Raymond P. Loftus, '65, Dinner-Dance. Alpha Epsilon, the alumni honor society, will again sponsor the Symposium.

Chairman Brennan announced at the June planning meeting that one major change would be made on this year's schedule of events: the Symposium will be held Friday evening, rather than Saturday morning.

The Symposium will begin the Weekend at 7:30 P.M. Friday. Topic and speakers will be announced shortly, according to Maurice Kelly, '39, president of Alpha Epsilon.

The Stag Reunion, which each year offers beer, pretzels, prizes, sports films and other special attractions for a \$3 admission, will high-

light a new "horse racing" event this year.

The dinner-dance will again be held Saturday evening, with cocktails scheduled for 7 P.M. and dinner at 8 P.M., each in the College Union Ballroom. Dinner will be \$10 per couple, \$5 single tickets.

Chairman Loftus recommends early reservations for the dinner-dance, since accommodations will be limited. Full-table reservations will be honored and are encouraged.

La Salle Vignettes

Jim McWilliams / *Levittown, Viet style*

Marine Captain James C. McWilliams, '57, never dreamed his 13-months in Vietnam would lead to a career in "housing development," but the Marine special forces veteran became especially qualified for the job as architect for a complete Vietnamese village now being used to train Marine lieutenants for Viet duty. His qualifications include having mopped-up 20 such villages after the Viet Cong had departed. And just in case he and his colleagues forget a pertinent detail, there is a detachment of Vietnamese Marines available for advice. Designed and built complete with a Buddhist pagoda and the Viet Cong's best booby-traps, the village is located on a five-acre tract in the Virginia woods near the Marine training site at Quantico. And the scene is even more realistic than meets the eye; thatched huts conceal an elaborate system of tunnels, mantraps, Punji stakes and spider holes. Search and kill tactics are learned in the training exercises for which the village is occupied by "enemy" troops. McWilliams, who also attended La Salle High School, earned the Bronze Star, the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross, and is a candidate for the Air Medal for his Viet service. He was also honored by La Salle's Semper Fidelis Society during a visit to the campus this spring.



La Salle Vignettes —continued



Carlos Salzano / *our man with U.P.I.*

It was nearly 20 years ago that **Carlos Salzano**, '48, was a reporter for The Callegian, but spending most of his time as a science major in the chemistry laboratory. Today, as Washington Local News Editor for United Press International news service, he spends his days writing and editing news from a city he calls "the news Mecca of the world"—and he hasn't seen a laboratory in 16 years. He continued in chemistry briefly after graduation with Franklin Sugar, but decided in 1951 that news was his first interest. His journalism career began as a copy boy with the Inquirer sports department, and in 1953 he joined U.P.I.'s Philadelphia bureau. He later spent two years

with the Charleston, West Virginia, bureau, returned to Philadelphia for a two year stint, then worked five more years in Charleston as the Chief State House Reporter in the state's capital. He was named bureau manager at Charleston in 1962 and in 1964 moved to D.C. in his present post. His post includes servicing U.P.I.'s many clients (it is second only to Associated Press in world press clientele) with news of the District and suburban Virginia and Maryland. Many government agencies subscribe to the bureau's daily "information service" just to keep abreast of what's happening on "The Hill." Salzano, his wife, and their three children make their home in nearby Arlington.



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MUSIC THEATRE: The play's the thing

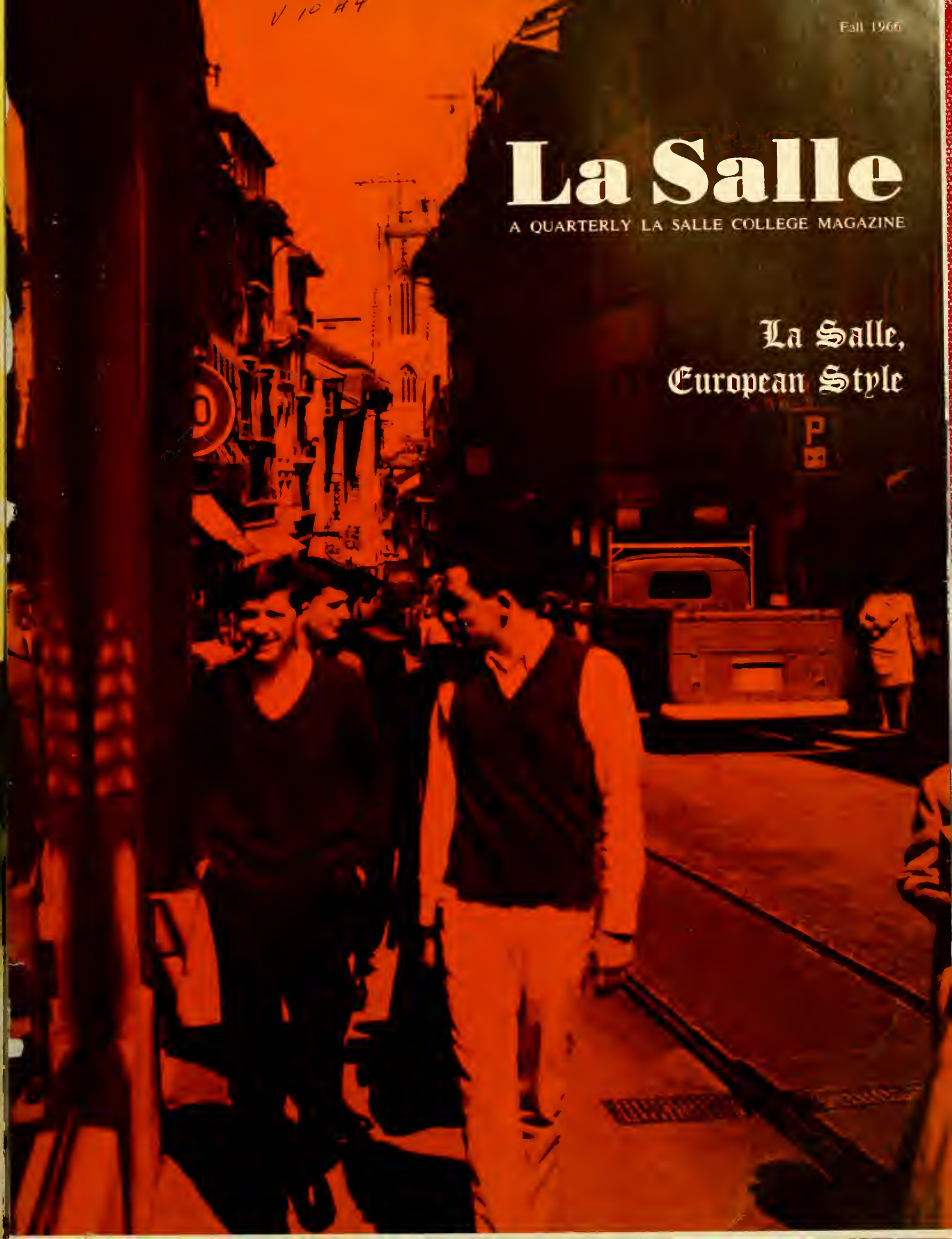


Fall 1966

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

La Salle,
European Style



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PHOTO CREDITS: Front cover, pages 1 and 5 (bottom)—Michael Bucesek; page 7 and back cover—Walter Holt; pages 11-12—courtesy Northern States Power NEWS; page 23—courtesy Levittown (Pa.) TIMES; page 24—Ralph Howard; all others by Charles F. Sibre.

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE
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Ralph W. Howard, '60, *Editor*

Robert S. Lyons, Jr., '61, *Associate Editor*

James J. McDonald, '58, *Alumni News*

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La Salle, European Style



EDUCATION AND TRAVEL are said to be "broadening," or so the saying goes. If so, the students who take part in the College's La Salle-in-Europe program must be doubly educated when they receive their bachelor's degrees.

Since the program's inception in 1960, the year of studies at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, has become a most popular way for students proficient in French or German to spend their sophomore or junior years.

Resident Director Skardon Bliss, '63, believes the year at Fribourg is one of the great bargains anywhere—and at \$1450 per student it is difficult to dispute; the total includes not only round-trip transportation and tuition, but lodging also (meals are extra).

We've been looking forward to an opportunity to present a pictorial story on our European campus, and LA SALLE photographer Charles F. Sibbe's recent trip to the Continent has now made it possible.





La Salle students take copious notes during a lecture by the Rev. Thaddeus Payne, chaplain (opposite page), and (below left) peruse extensive European periodicals in library, and visit Fribourg's 12th century St. Nicholas Cathedral, while Resident Director Skardon Bliss (left, center) discusses programs with Sister Keverene, Rosary College Director, and Father John Byrnes, Georgetown University Director.





Extra-curricular ventures are plentiful for Messrs. Di Vito and Introvarolo at Fribourg Museum of Art and History (above left and right), engaging in La Salle intramural basketball activity (above) and for Messrs. Ginley and McCormick (right) in the fencing hall.



Pleasure trips, too, are abundant, since weekend trips by train to Paris and Luzerne (left) are convenient, and (below) an eagle's eye view of the Alps is commonplace.



SANCTUARY

By DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, LL.D., '66

THE GREAT OFFENSE of the twentieth century has been against privacy. Total war, the total state, the totalitarian language of so much of our politics demand total attention both from those who submit to them, and those who would resist. The idea of cultivating one's own garden in this age is more quixotic than otherwise. And from this it follows that any institution that wishes to maintain its relevance in the world must relate itself to everything in that world: to its fears, no less than to its hopes, and most especially to its intense ambiguities.

Since a layman not only may, but must speak on these matters, I would like to offer the thought that we are now entering a period of intense crisis brought about by the conflict between this present reality and a past history of separatism that is both endemic to Christianity and epidemic in American Catholicism. It would be an effort to an audience of this distinction to presume to explain either phenomenon. Yet I sometimes feel that knowing it all too well we often seem to know it not at all. The Church teaches us that despair is the greatest, most deadly of temptations. I will presume to suggest that something akin to despair flutters on the edges of American Catholic separatism, of our disinclination to become too much involved in the affairs of the great world, of our refusal to see that one thing has to do with another, of our tendency to seek to be left alone. An all but incomprehensible mixture of anxiety and arrogance, of piety and pompousness, of knowing too much and too little, seems to have been resolved by a quiet decision to keep our noses clean by staying out of the serious controversies of the time and involving ourselves principally in public issues of such surpassing irrelevance as dirty movies.

An irony of this attitude is that because silence is so easily taken for assent, the American Catholic Church is often assumed to associate itself with the views of those in authority, when in fact it is merely not presuming to have views of its own. There cannot be many periodicals, for example, that have failed to note that the American Catholic hierarchy, having for the greater part been silent on the war in Viet Nam, must therefore be presumed to be supporting it. It is not at all clear to me that this is so, but it is taken to be so, and it illustrates again the central fact of our time, that the age does not admit of inattention, and will insist that silence constitutes assent.

The problem is not hard to define, it is only hard to live with. The idea that there are things that are God's and things that are Caesar's simply will not bear scrutiny in our time. This, I believe, is because the central moral issue of our day is the amoral conduct of large organizations. This was perhaps not so clear a generation ago when Reinhold Niebuhr began to write about it, but it can hardly be mistaken today.

Individual men [he wrote] may be moral in the sense that they are able to consider interests other than their own in determining problems of conduct, and are capable, on occasion, of preferring the advantages of others to their own. They are endowed by nature with a measure of sympathy, and consideration for their kind, the breadth of which may be extended by an astute social pedagogy. Their rational faculty prompts them to a sense of justice which educational discipline may refine and purge of egoistic ele-

ments. . . . But all these achievements are more difficult, if not impossible, for human societies and social groups. In every human group there is less reason, less ability to guide and to check impulse, less capacity for self-transcendence, less ability to comprehend the needs of others and therefore more unrestrained egoism than the individuals who compose the group reveal in their personal relations.

This has always, potentially, been the greatest of man's problems, but only with the technology of our time has it become the real and present and uppermost danger.

Any church, any college, any group of thinking persons that fails to engage this subject becomes irrelevant to the time, and in measure that it might have improved the course of events, is guilty. This, I believe, is what Camus meant when he spoke with compassion and sorrow of the long silence in Rome during the Second World War.

Am I correct in thinking that the Christian religion, so filled with do's and don'ts about the conduct of everyday life for the individual, has little to say about this larger problem? Yet I find myself no less persuaded that the message of the Gospels of love and of responsibility for one another is the indispensable base from which to begin what must now for all time be the desperate and dangerous effort to restrain and temper the conduct of the vast organizations we have created out of pride and innocence. I think, for example, that just a year ago I was at the Holy See where my wife and I had a moment's audience with Pope Paul. The question of the Council's statement on the Jews was then very much in the air: it was rumored there would be none. I took the purpose of the audience at its face value, and spoke what was on my mind: "Your Holiness," I said, "in America we trust the Council will not forget our brothers the Jews." His response seemed to me to go perfectly to the heart of this issue and our religion. "Oh, no!" he said, "the Jews, we love the Jews."

I dare also to feel that the Catholic mind, or better yet, the Catholic sensibility, may be better equipped for this task than we know. I can think of no better illustration of that sensibility than the remark of Father Gustav Weigel, speaking in this instance of the Roman Curia, that if one will just show a little patience, just wait long enough, every human institution turns out badly.

Is it because we have known this too well that we have avoided the effort to change things? Well, let there be an end to that, for the issues are too pressing now, and to avoid them is to trivialize the Church, as Edward Waken and Father Joseph F. Scheuer make clear in their brilliant new book.

Let me not stand before you and invent Catholic Social Action. I mean only to suggest that matters press more than ever they have in the past.

Nor at this point will I talk about Viet-Nam. Nor even the population explosion. There are homlier issues that make the point just as well.

The Catholic school system is one such. Begun with the purest of motives, and even into our time viewed by many as a third rate system for second class citizens, events have suddenly, dramatically transformed the role of Catholic schools in our nation's cities. Catholics have ceased as a group to constitute the greatest portion of the poor and

unskilled workers of the cities. Migrating Negro Americans have taken their place. So that all of a sudden Catholic schools are something perilously like a haven for the "privileged." Here in Philadelphia, as I understand, a majority of public school pupils are now Negro, while all but a tiny fraction of Catholic school students are white. No one planned this. It is no one's fault, but unless we respond with energy and creativity to the problem now clearly posed, those very schools which we created at so much sacrifice in the face of discrimination and oppression—will become, in the opinion of many, agents of discrimination and oppression of their own. And as Richard N. Goodwin reports a man high in government saying of the Third World War, when it comes it will be no one's fault. That is what the 20th Century is about.

A still more homely example. This year, after a decade of sustained effort, it seems we are at last going to come to terms with the desperate problem of traffic safety in our nation. The men who have sparked this battle—I know them, I have played, I hope, some part in it myself—have from the outset seen the question as one involving the inevitable, unavoidable problem of bringing the automobile manufacturers to see their responsibility for the safety of their products as a moral responsibility. That this should be difficult for them, we have understood. More than has been the need to press the case. If anything is sacred, we have said, following Walt Whitman, human life is sacred, and it must be protected even when it is most irresponsible. The plain fact is that one out of every three automobiles manufactured in Detroit ends up with blood on it. The impact of the American people is gruesome beyond the imagining of most people. Let me quote a medical doctor writing to his colleagues in a medical journal:

As a surgeon I am weary of the urgent night calls, the usual milling cluster of police and scared relatives, the trail of blood down the corridor to the battered girl with the smashed face and fractured pelvis, vomiting blood over an avulsed eye. You are sick of it too. I believe that God himself is nauseated.

I know of no recent issue in American life in which the moral responsibilities of large organizations have been so clearly defined, and yet we read that the mighty Business Council assembled at Hot Springs, Virginia, to ridicule and hoot at everything we have sought to do, dismissing it as malicious nonsense that would not be worth noticing had it not affected sales. The president of the Campbell Soup Company achieved the brief immortality of the *New York Times*' Quotation of the Day by dismissing the entire issue of automobile safety. "It's of the same order of the hula hoop," he said, "—a fad. Six months from now, we'll probably be on another kick."

THE thought that God still loves us is shattering in the face of the vulgarity of that statement.

But does it not also tell us where the enemy is, and what must be done. The enemy resides in the mindless egoism of great organizations, beginning no doubt with the Church itself. This is the moral death that seeks dominion over us in this world, and what we must do is to fight it. It is, no doubt, the worst of all possible worlds, but not everything in it is a necessary evil. ■

LA SALLE, Fall 1966



Dr. Moynihan, who this summer became director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1963-65. This article is adapted from his Founder's Day address at La Salle this spring, when he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

'Water, water everywhere' but seemingly less each day is fit for man's daily use. The Great Eastern Drought and the ageless problem of pollution have created the problems analysed here by an authority on water's uses and abuses.

WATER POLLUTION

Yesterday, Today and Forever

BY DEVIOUS REASONING man has decided that when you build on another's work in arts and letters it is plagiarism, but when you do it in science and technology it is progress. Happily, those technological areas which lead to the understanding and control of pollution reflect progress.

At the turn of the century pollution "control" in the United States related chiefly to sanitary sewage. It was a policy of disposal without giving offense. Sewers were permitted to discharge directly into streams. The guidelines for "control" simply recognized that stream flows of two and one-half cubic feet per second per thousand persons were not adequate to prevent offensive conditions, while streams were adequate. This was not as much real control as was exercised in biblical times.

In Deuteronomy (23: 12-13) we read: "Thou shalt have a place also without the camp, whither thou shalt go forth abroad; and thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be, when thou wilt ease thyself abroad, thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee." This was highly effective individual control, but the foundation of modern municipal waste treatment was not laid until 1912, when the final report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal was published.

The term pollution had its origin in sewage, that is, in excessive loads of organic wastes discharged into streams. Over half our pollution problems today still stem from this same source. The other major contributors are industry and agriculture. Pollution today includes not only organic wastes, but also toxicants and physical pollutants such as silt and high temperatures.

Pollution is a product of legislation. It is whatever the law defines it to be, and this varies from state to state. Pennsylvania defined pollution in 1937 so that acid mine-waters were specifically excluded. As of 1965, however, acid mine-waters in Pennsylvania were recognized in law as pollutants. From a practical point of view, and regardless of how we phrase it, we all consider pollution, in essence, to be any excess of any deleterious substance or condition. Argumentation usually hangs on the interpretation of "excess" rather than the interpretation of "pollution".

Detroit expects to spend \$100,000,000 by 1971 to reduce

its waste load being discharged into Lake Erie. This is to include the elimination of phosphates from the wastes, and at the moment there is no technologically practical way to do this. Obviously, Detroit is faced with quite a challenge. But the same challenge faces every municipality. Phosphates are a component part of organic wastes, including sewage, as well as a most important constituent of fertilizers. Without the phosphates fertilizers would be of little value. But Detroit is embarrassed by its riches. There is an excess of phosphates, and this is considered to be deleterious. Lake Erie is being fertilized to the point where some people claim the lake is "dying". The sequence of events contributing to this condition is relatively straightforward. The fertilizer enhances the growth of vegetation, particularly algae. This, in turn, encourages additional growth of insects, worms, snails, etc., which are dependent upon the algae for food. This leads to greater productivity of fish which feed on the lesser animals. Like a farmer's field, total productivity is appreciably increased by fertilization.

But complicating factors occur. Many algae are objectionable because they produce undesirable tastes or odors in the water. Further, harvesting is minimal, while production of living creatures may be so great (and this commonly happens) that they exhaust the available oxygen in the water and die. Their bodies are then organic waste and decompose through the action of bacteria, which, through their own respiratory needs, demand ever more oxygen. In the absence of oxygen anaerobic bacteria take over. The end product of these forms of life are the objectionable foul odors associated with septic conditions. And all this is the result of nutrients, such as phosphate, being added through human use of the land.

THE problem is not unique to Detroit. The same problem prevails in all communities from Philadelphia to Snodder's Switch. The difference is only in magnitude. A typical example occurred in the Delaware River May 27, 1966, when a fish kill occurred at and below Chester. The kill was anticipated. On May 19th the Delaware River at Chester contained no dissolved oxygen. This drain for the entire Delaware Valley basin had at that time and place an impenetrable barrier for the movement of fish up and



By CHARLES B. WURTZ, PH.D., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY

down the river. It was a lethal environment for any fish trapped within the anaerobic zone. The condition would be expected to persist until broken by high-volume runoff from upstream.

How can this situation in the Delaware River translate into a problem for the people in the Valley? There are four facets to the answer. First, the lack of oxygen is symptomatic of organic overloading of the stream by excessive discharges. Second, it is logical to assume that if there is an overload of organic materials there is a collateral load of other materials; particularly pathogenic organisms and toxic substances. These can constitute major public health hazards. Third, overloading is cumulative as the river flows downstream. With each further increment of waste the costs of water treatment for downstream users increases along with the potential hazards. Fourth, much of the aquatic life and aesthetic value of the stream is destroyed. This is especially objectionable in the case of fish with their immense recreational value. The fisheries industry, both commercial and recreational, is a major economic factor in the United States today.

IF it is all as clear-cut as indicated above why not simply pass and enforce laws that prohibit excessive discharges? This, of course, appears to be an obvious and direct solution. Recent federal legislation reflects this. However, there are innumerable unsolved technological problems involved, and laws that cannot be enforced are meaningless.

It is not possible to build a waste treatment plant that is 100 per cent efficient. Both men and materials are imperfect. A sewage treatment plant providing complete treatment would be exceptional if it functioned at 95 per cent efficiency. What this means is a reduction of 95 per cent of the load carried into the plant. The effluent from the plant still carries five per cent of the load. (Note, however, that, in the case of organic materials at least, the material is not in the same physical form as that which entered the plant.) There are three million people sewered in the greater Philadelphia area. The treatment plants, if operated at 95 per cent efficiency, would themselves be discharging an organic waste load equivalent to the untreated load from a population of 150,000 people.

Even if sewage treatment plants were 100 per cent ef-

ficient, the effluent from these plants would still carry all the nutrients of the original wastes such as the phosphates and nitrates. Though in the mineralized form they would still be powerful fertilizers and would increase biological growth in the receiving streams. Agricultural fertilizers, which ultimately leach into the watercourses of the nation, have the same effect. Detroit is proposing to remove the phosphates. Can this be done? In the laboratory, yes. But economically—that is, at a cost the taxpayer can bear—this is unknown. And how are the materials from agricultural sources to be controlled?

Sewage treatment plants do not process only the excrementa of man. Innumerable other domestic products are processed and, quite commonly, many industrial wastes. One domestic waste receiving wide publicity during the past few years has been the detergents. These materials are toxic in large amounts, but the greatest offense to society would appear to be their foaming properties. This is aesthetically unattractive. The detergents, and particularly the older types, are highly persistent. Many people object to drawing a glass of water from a tap and finding a "head" on it. They feel they are drinking someone's waste water. They are! Unhappily the detergent publicizes this. Were it not for the detergent they would never know. It is impossible for downstream users not to re-use upstream wastes. In point of fact, it may have been re-used many times. In a public toilet in Johnstown at one time there was a sign: "Please flush the toilet, Pittsburgh needs the water." The need may or may not have been real at the time, but, assuredly, Pittsburgh used the water. But in those times people used soap and didn't recognize this simple fact of life.

The earliest problems associated with the discharge of raw sewage were public health problems. That diseases

Dr. Charles B. Wurtz joined the La Salle staff early in 1963. An internationally recognized authority on water pollution, he annually serves as a consultant to industrial firms seeking better water pollution control. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Pittsburgh, and a Ph.D. in Zoology from the University of Pennsylvania.

'Chronic Effects of Some Chemicals Are Still Unknown'

could be transmitted via drinking water was first recognized during an 1855 cholera epidemic in London. The causative agent for cholera, however, was not discovered until 1884. Meanwhile, the typhus bacillus was identified in 1880. The organism causing amebic dysentery was identified in 1898. With the discovery of these organisms and the mode of their transmission it was easy to explain how humans contributed to the spread of certain diseases. Today we recognize the hazards of water-borne diseases as a matter of course. We also recognize that these hazards are much reduced by chlorination. No matter how much our country cousins complain about the flavor of metropolitan drinking water, without chlorination an appreciable number of us would never have finished grammar school.

Chlorine was first used as a bactericide in Chicago in 1908. By 1940 approximately 84 per cent of the population of North America was drinking chlorinated water. With the shift of rural populations toward metropolitan areas the percentage is probably even higher now. Chlorination, of course, is the sanitary process that enables man to re-use water. Unfortunately, however, chlorination is only a bactericide. It does not affect detergents or other contaminants. This is why we read about foaming tap water in the public press.

Innumerable extraneous substances can be present in water without our being aware of it. Many of these may be harmful. The various chemical weedicides and insecticides are representative of such materials. Few water supply companies routinely check their raw-water supply for these materials. In addition, the normal processing of public waters does not remove these chemicals. Probably in all of us today there is stored some residue of some complex chemical originally used to kill pests of one form or another. How much of this can we take? Pesticide residues are now widespread in nature having even been found in non-migratory fish, birds and seals in the Antarctic region. A substantial storage capacity for these chemicals can exist in certain animals. For example, Clear Lake, California, was once treated with DDT for the control of black flies. After the lake was treated the DDT residue in the water was one part of DDT to 50 million parts of water. One year later the microscopic, plankton organisms of the lake contained ten parts per million. Fish that fed on the plankton contained 903 parts per million, while the fat

of the fish that fed on the plankton-feeding fish contained 2,690 parts per million of DDT. Would it be safe to eat these fish? Health authorities are divided here. The greatest concern does not relate to immediate, acute effects, but to long-term, chronic effects. No one knows the answers to questions such as these.

THE immediate reaction of most people who read of a situation such as described above is to demand laws that prohibit the use of pesticides *a la* Rachel Carson. Is this feasible? Are the fish of Clear Lake more important than the black fly control program for the communities around the lake? This must be decided locally. Every gardener who has sprayed a rose bush or an apple tree has contributed to this form of pollution. Farmers alone use vast amounts of agricultural control chemicals. Ultimately all substances on the surface of the land are leached into the streams that drain the nation. If the chemicals used are long-lived they eventually reach the streams. Many of the most effective chemicals are of this type.

From a pragmatic point of view the most important use of the land and its streams may very well be high-yield, pest-free crops. The loss of some part of our fisheries resources may be quite justified. In 1955, the United States had 2.8 acres of arable cropland per capita. By 2000 it will be 1.16 acres per capita; a 42 per cent reduction. To continue our standard of living as we know it these acres will have to be ever more productive. This cannot be done without fertilizers and pesticides. Today in Africa, 40 per cent of the stored food is lost to insect pests, and the field loss is even higher. We cannot afford this. The solution to the pesticide problem lies in technological development. We need chemicals that are specifically toxic to undesirable forms of life and that are not themselves persistent in nature. Such pesticides will, in time, be developed, but not if they are prohibited by law. Meanwhile, we live dangerously.

There are, literally, hundreds of chemical pollutants that can enter public water supplies. In many cases there is no analytical method for identifying them; in other cases the analytical tests are too inaccurate to yield meaningful data. The U. S. Public Health Service conducts an analytical reference service whereby parts of a made-up water sample are sent to a multiplicity of laboratories for testing. Each of



these then analyzes their part of the sample and reports results to the Public Health Service.

Even with some common contaminants the variation in the reported results has been little short of amazing. Aluminum has widespread use in water treatment and is very abundant in the earth's crust. One sample, made up to contain 1.80 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of aluminum, was divided and sent to 47 different laboratories (chiefly state laboratories). These laboratories reported aluminum to be present in amounts ranging from 0.56 mg/l to 8.53 mg/l; a 15-fold difference among 47 competent, reputable, water laboratories. Variability is to be expected in all analytical work. Unhappily, inaccuracies inherent in analyses can prove embarrassing since the results are used to dictate both the type and degree of water treatment to be provided for a public water supply. On a day-by-day basis there are probably a thousand chemical contaminants distributed unknowingly in domestic water supplies for every one that is identified and extracted. We are all under continuous bombardment by chemicals foreign to our physiological structure. The chronic effects of such ingested chemicals are still unknown.

One of the commonly recognized chemical pollutants that has received wide publicity is the acid mine-waters leaching from coal mines. This problem is particularly aggravated in Pennsylvania which is reputed to have over one half the nation's mine-acid streams. Pennsylvania has over 50,000 miles of streams; more than any other state in the union. The total length of Pennsylvania streams affected by mine acid has been measured and amounts to 2,906 miles. This is approximately six per cent of the state's streams. The Pennsylvania legislation passed a law late in 1965 prohibiting the discharge of acid mine-water. This legislation was inspired by sincere angling interests, but these interests failed to recognize that there is no practical way to eliminate the acid mine-water problem. About half the acid mine-water in Pennsylvania is draining from mines where the coal deposits have been worked out and the property abandoned. One mine, opened in 1874, was abandoned about 1900. That mine is still producing acid today. The state itself will assume the costs of controlling discharges from abandoned mines. The state legislature has before it (Spring, 1966) a proposed constitutional amendment that will create a 500-million-dollar

fund for land and water conservation and reclamation. This will help begin the state's proposed ten-year plan for eliminating abandoned mines as sources of acid mine-water and reclaiming abandoned strip mines.

IN testimony relative to mine waters given at the 1965 hearings before the Fisheries Committee of the House of representatives of Pennsylvania one witness stated that pollution is not a natural use of water. That witness failed to realize that pollution, by any definition, is a natural phenomenon. It has always existed; it always will. All the rejectamenta of all natural processes pass via our waterways to the ocean. Pollutants cannot be eliminated, but because of this it is absolutely essential that we learn to control them.

The formation and drainage of acid waters is both a common and a natural process. Coal was discovered in Pennsylvania because of the characteristic acid-water draining from the ore beds. In speaking of undisturbed coal regions in 1803, T. M. Morris wrote: "But the spring water, issuing through fissures in the hills, which are only masses of coal, is so impregnated with bituminous and sulphurous particles as to be frequently nauseous to the taste and prejudicial to the health."

The first coal mine in Pennsylvania was opened in 1761 at what is now Mt. Washington in Pittsburgh. This ore body was an exposed outcrop and acid water was draining from it. Because this was a natural phenomenon some would argue that it was not pollution. However, this is an argument in semantics. Pollution is a natural process, and there would have been many miles of typical acid waters in Pennsylvania in pre-Columbus days. Unquestionably man has brutalized the land, and there certainly have been industrial interests that had no sense of responsibility toward the disastrous effects of their operations on our surface waters. But today a company that felt no responsibility for the preservation of our resources would be backward indeed. At the same time, until practical control methods are developed, it is fruitless to pass restrictive legislation. You cannot legislate unpolluted streams into existence any more than you can legislate highway accidents out of existence.

The coal industry is just as concerned about acid-mine drainage as are the angling interests. At the Mellon In-



stitute in Pittsburgh, coal interests have financed over twenty years of research into the problems associated with pollutants from coal mining. In time, there will be a technological break through, but it has not been achieved to date.

Anglers, because of their ardent interest in clean streams, fail to recognize that all waters must be considered multiple-use waters, and that angling is only one of these uses. When (and if) all 2,906 miles of acid streams in Pennsylvania are relieved of this burden, the state will probably not acquire more than 300 miles of recreational water. The reasons are readily apparent. Half of the affected streams would be unsuited for recreation because, by their very nature, they are small headwater streams with intermittent flow. It is also necessary to deduct from the potential those streams where the public will not have right of access. Further, in many of the remaining stream miles other pollutants may exist.

Will the estimated 300 miles of stream be worth the costs associated with increased costs of coal made necessary by the expense of waste treatment and the additional tax burden to be imposed? Time will tell! The white man may have purchased a continent for what amounts to a handful of beads, but the upkeep is soaring with each succeeding decade. These costs appear to grow exponentially, and one sometimes wonders if we can afford to keep the place.

MOST legislated definitions of pollution state that pollution is the addition of deleterious "substances" to the water, including those harmful to aquatic life. Man frequently modifies water characteristics and channel structures in such a way that it affects aquatic life, and these modifications are independent of whether or not deleterious substances are added. Dams alone profoundly alter the aquatic environment. For example, the large TVA dams have so altered the streams along which they are located that several rare, localized species from these streams are now extinct. If the two dams proposed for the Colorado River above and below the Grand Canyon National Park are in fact built, the biology of the river will be much altered. However, this is not necessarily bad. A different fauna will simply replace the existing fauna. (No attempt is made here to argue the aesthetic or economic points of view that have been injected into the discussion of these proposed dams.)

A faunal change is characteristic of all environmental alterations. But it is dubious as to whether these should properly be called pollution.

Increased temperatures certainly cannot be considered a "substance", yet the increased surface water temperatures of the continent have caused massive faunal changes in our streams. It is very easy to see the immediate effect of an industrial hot-water discharge, but the long-range increased temperature effects associated with the deforestation of the continent have been far more profound than all the heat rejected by industry lumped together.

Trout are cold-water fish. It can take as little as two or three degrees increase in the average annual temperature of their environment to change it from trout waters to bass waters. The clearing of the land for agriculture has probably destroyed more trout water than industry ever will. This is especially true for the eastern brook trout, which is a small-stream species. But somehow people believe farms are "natural", therefore they cannot cause pollution. To a trout fisherman the loss of trout for any reason may be interpreted as pollution. For a bass fisherman the same condition may epitomize his concept of good fisheries management.

WE tend to lose sight of the fact that conservation and recreation are often incompatible. To manage waters for improved recreational fishing may be completely antagonistic to good conservation practise. In point of fact, fishermen are the only people in the world who venture forth in the morning with the express intention of killing fish. This is recreation, not conservation. Many (if not most) fishermen are not deeply concerned about pollution; their concern is whether or not someone else is going to kill "their" fish.

We must all learn to recognize certain realities relative to pollution. First, our surface waters must be considered multiple-use waters, and waste disposal is one of these uses. Second, pollutants in water are inevitable. The big problem is the limitation of our technology which does not give us the tools for 100 per cent control of pollution. Hopefully our technology will advance with the passage of time. Third, pollution is a natural phenomenon, and as long as the rivers flow into the seas they will carry the waste of the land and everything upon it. Whether we like it or not, we must live with Kipling's god of things as they are. ■

FOR ART'S SAKE



Artist James A. Hanes counsels William Duryee in oil painting.

A man who has a taste of music, painting and architecture, is like one that has another sense compared with such as have no relish of those arts.

Joseph Addison, writing in his *Spectator* of 1711, stated the case for an appreciation of visual arts and music, but 250 years later American colleges and universities are still seeking to intensify their student's awareness of the arts.

Indeed, in painting and sculpture, many of the heavily endowed U.S. colleges and universities own sizeable art collections (campus museums, even) containing works by the great masters once available only in major city museums—or in Europe alone.

Not that it is surprising that collecting art should be found among the ever-increasing interests of a mushrooming U.S. system of higher education. It is

among the many evidences of the "return to culture" of a more classical nature, which have taken place since more utilitarian days just after World War Two.

La Salle, whose giant steps into the world of "live" musical programs was previously depicted here (LA SALLE, Winter 1965), has more recently begun a program to build a campus art collection. Not yet, at least, to accumulate an expensive collection, but to build a wide student appreciation of art in its original form.

The La Salle program, which was initiated in 1962 by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, has three facets, involving art and the curriculum, art techniques, and the collection.

The curriculum and techniques aspects merge with an art history and appreciation course now required of all freshmen and two new techniques courses taught by artist James A. Hanes. The latter two,

which are elective offerings, include an introduction to art techniques and advanced oil painting.

La Salle's collection today includes some 80 to 100 graphics and a dozen oil paintings, among them oils by Rembrandt Peal and Jean Francois Millet, and more than 3000 color slides obtained partially under a grant by the Carnegie Foundation. These are further supplemented by the College Union's growing collection of oils, watercolors and graphics. The parents' Guild has also made substantial contributions to the college library's holding in art.

Special emphasis in the graphics collection has been to acquire the works of Kaethe Kollwitz, an early 20th century German artist, those by Irving Amen, whose exhibit on the campus early this year was a resounding success, and drawings by Fritz Eichenberg, a contemporary U.S. artist.

The College Union's collection, plus its continuing program of visiting exhibits held through each year, prompted the following comment by *Evening Bulletin* art critic Dorothy Grafty:

"Perhaps the most thoroughly student-integrated program, now three years old on the exhibiting level, with a prior year spent in planning . . . Sparking the idea were students whose imaginations were fixed by the inviting interiors of the new College Union Building, with walls that never stop in corridors but wind themselves into meeting rooms, offices, a theatre and cafeterias. Like its walls, La Salle College's Union exhibitions never stop. You are met by art as you enter the building. It walks up the stairs with you, takes you through the corridors and into the lounge, the music room, the ballroom, and even into the cafeterias."

Recent highlights of the Union's continuing exhibits have been last year's showing of the I.B.M. Collection of English and American Portraits, and the Thomas Eakins Exhibit loaned by archdiocesan St. Charles Seminary. A large proportion of the exhibits are acquired through the Old Bergen Art Guild of New Jersey and the Pietrantonio Gallery in New York.

Brother Burke views the college collection as a 10 to 15 year project, for which he is seeking foundation support to add new acquisitions each year. The long-range plan, he adds, is to eventually house the collection in a fine arts building, which will be the hub of La Salle's growing curricular and extra-curricular art and music activities.

Selections of new acquisitions are to be made by a committee of LaSalle professors and students, and friends of the college.

Why an art collection on the campus for a college located near one of the world's fine museums (Philadelphia Metropolitan)?

"The collection is planned to serve the same function as the college's cultural program," Brother Burke said, "which is convenience and to provide a bridge toward the many cultural attractions offered in the city."

"Also, it is hoped the art programs will have a broadening effect within the overall curriculum," he added, agreeing with Addison's thesis. "The student who really enjoys art and music has at least a beginning of the contemplative approach to his studies—a devotion to study for its own sake, which I think can carry over into other courses."

Does Brother Burke foresee an arts major in the curriculum within the foreseeable future? "Only in the very distant future," he states. "A great deal of new interest must be developed before then. We are prepared to meet signs of such interest with new plans."

Until then, at least, it's just for art's sake.

New Dorms, 104th Academic Year Open

THE OPENING of a new dormitory complex and the addition of 34 new staff members and 32 new courses highlighted the opening of La Salle College's 104th academic year.

More than 6,100 day and evening students began studies at the college this fall.

La Salle's evening division, inaugurated in 1946, welcomed an estimated 3,000 students—including some 650 freshmen, when the evening college opened its 20th academic year.

Three new dormitories, an infirmary building, and four new lounges comprise the new \$1.5 million dormitory complex, which accommodates an additional 225 resident students. The new dormitories, an addition to a complex begun in 1953, brings to 750 the college's resident student population.

Designed by the architectural firm of Carroll, Grisdale and Van Alen, the residence complex adjoins the campus on the northwest corner of 20th st. and Olney ave. Two dormitories are on the west side of 20th st. above Olney ave., and a third with the infirmary building on the north side of Olney, West of 20th st. The entire complex is inter-connected and enclosed by an attractively-pointed brick wall and wrought iron gates, providing

more complete privacy for campus living and complimenting the surrounding community.

Two new administrators and a new department chairman are among the new staff members for 1966-67. Army Col. Stephen Silvasy, a native Philadelphian, has been named the new professor of military science at the college, succeeding Col. Jack C. Maldonado, who held the post for three years. He is an alumnus of Central High School and a 1940 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. Joseph W. Beatty, a 1963 graduate of La Salle, has been appointed an assistant in the college's Honors Program.

Dr. Joseph Coffee, who joins the La Salle staff from Holy Cross College, is associate professor of sociology and chairman of the sociology department. Among new faculty members for the fall semester are: Dr. Ronald Shor, associate professor of psychology; Brother Joseph Paulits, F.S.C., Ph.D., assistant professor of English; Brother Jude Sapone, F.S.C., assistant professor of classics; Brother Joseph Kerlin, F.S.C., Ph.D., assistant professor of philosophy; Peter Vujacic, assistant professor of physics, and George McClancy, assistant professor of philosophy.

Other new faculty members are: Harold Brannan, Brother Edward Charles,



Pennsylvania's Master Plan

THE PENNSYLVANIA Board of Education has just adopted and is sending to the Legislature a plan for the development of higher education in the state in the next decades. The Plan proposes:

1. A rapid expansion of the state system at three levels—"state-related" universities (Temple, Pitt, Penn State); state colleges; community colleges.

2. An increase of appropriations for higher education from \$133 millions this year to \$352 millions in 1971, plus authorization for construction; three schools—Temple, Pitt, and Penn State—will continue to get one-half of the budget.

3. Some limited aid to the state's private institutions, which presently enroll the majority of Pennsylvania's students: a scholarship program which will be shared with students at state institutions; construction aid, *except to*

church-related institutions; aid to doctoral programs (for the most part to Penn); and a small program of aid to prospective college teachers.

Private colleges and universities in the state, including La Salle, have been loud in their criticism of these proposals. They feel that:

1. the essentially public service of the private schools has been ignored; they perform essentially the same tasks in training teachers, lawyers, scientists, etc. as the state-supported schools.

2. private schools have been "going-it-alone" in such services for decades and even centuries; but rising costs and increasing building debt is making this more and more difficult.

3. with massive aid going to a small number of schools, new competitive factors will be introduced that make the struggle of the private institutions even

more complicated.

How can you help? Let your state legislator know *now* about two things:

1. about the increasingly dire need of private colleges like La Salle for long-term financing by loans — not grants — for construction of academic and student service buildings.

2. about the inequity of the "double-subsidy" scholarship program. If a student uses a state scholarship at a state institution, it can be worth twice as much as at a private institution. Tuitions at the state schools are already lowered to \$450 by tax subsidies. The danger: with rising tuitions at private schools, a student may have to choose his college strictly for financial considerations, rather than educational ones. A solution: calculate each student's needs for scholarship aid only *above* \$450.

BROTHER DANIEL BURKE, F.S.C., PH.D. VICE PRESIDENT, ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

F.S.C., Brother Paul Hissiger and Alan Radaman, all instructors in English; Renan Suarez, instructor in Spanish, and Brother F. Regis, F.S.C., instructor in mathematics.

Many of the new courses offered by the day college this fall result from a curriculum reduction and revision for freshmen in La Salle's philosophy and theology programs. There has also been a reduction in the overall number of hours required for a bachelor's degree, from 132 to 126 hours.

Among the new day school courses are: Eastern Philosophy, Philosophy of Communism; Aesthetics; Divided Christendom; Development of Jewish Religious Thought; Historical Origins of World Religions; Early Modern Europe; American Colonies and the Revolution; The Civil War and Reconstruction; Minority Groups; Population; Physical Geography; Great Books (honors course); History of Literary Criticism; Symphonic Music; Short History of the Opera, and Creative Thinking and Executive Decision Making.

New Evening division courses include: British and American Novel; the Renaissance to 1640; History of Art; Review Grammar and Composition; Europe Since 1870; U.S. in the 20th Century; Interdepartmental Readings; Numerical Analysis; Introduction to Philosophy and Logic; Contemporary Philosophies of Man; Principles and Problems of Ethics; Digital Circuits, and Spanish Grammar and Composition.

Among the new evening college faculty members are Arthur A. Allen, Robert T. Oscher, and James P. Jewett, mathematics; Thomas R. Wunder, finance; Leo A. Gallagher, industry; Frank E. McManus, Roger A. Williams and Paul Wilson, all industry; Miss Jean D. Grohman and Edward Gibbons, English; Richard T. Geruson, economics; William Farnon, philosophy, and Dr. Bernhardt Blumenthal, German.

AAC Magazine Award



LA SALLE Magazine this summer received a national award for "distinguished achievement in alumni content" from the American Alumni Council.

The citation, for which more than 500 college and university alumni magazines competed, was given specifically for the Spring 1965 cover story on the distinguished psychiatrist, Francis J. Braceland, M.D., '26.

The award was presented at the AAC's annual national convention held this year at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

What's in a Name?

FOR CENTURIES, members of the Brothers of the Christian Schools relinquished their family names when they became Brothers.

But a decision at the recent Vatican Council encouraged the use of family names in order to, as one Brother explains, "more closely identify ourselves with the world . . . rather than separate us from it." The more popular Saints' names were quickly exhausted, he added, leading to the use of what he called "uncommon, even bizarre names."

A primary reason for the use of often-obscure names in earlier times was to denote complete separation from worldly interests.

Current members of the order have the option of retaining all or part of their religious name, combining it with their family name, or using only their family name. New Brothers will simply retain their family name.

Key college administrators whose names have been changed include, with former names in parenthesis): Brother G. John Owens, F.S.C., dean of men

(Brother Galdrick John); Brother David C. Prendergast, F.S.C., dean, business administration (Brother David Cassian); Brother Thomas Warner, F.S.C., librarian (Brother Edmund Joseph); Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., vice president, academic affairs (Brother M. Fidelian); Brother Thomas J. Donaghy, F.S.C., director, summer sessions (Brother Flavius Lewis); Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, dean, Evening Division (Brother Francis Emery); Brother G. Robert Doran, F.S.C., dean, arts and science (Brother Gerard Robert), and Brother G. Joseph Downing, F.S.C., registrar (Brother Gerardian Joseph).

Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., La Salle president, Brother Gavin Paul, F.S.C., vice president, student affairs, and Brother F. Christopher, F.S.C., admissions director, have made no changes in their names.

Other name changes (former names in parenthesis) are: Brother Bonaventure Miner, F.S.C. (Brother Bonaventure); Brother Damian Connelly, F.S.C. (Brother Damian Julius); Brother Joseph Keenan, F.S.C. (Brother David Bernardine); Brother David H. Kelly, F.S.C. (Brother David Hilary); Brother Thomas Gimborn, F.S.C. (Brother Didacus Thomas); Brother F. Vincent Grimes, F.S.C. (Brother Donatus Vincent); Brother Hugh Albright, F.S.C. (Brother Edelwald Alban); Brother James Conaghan, F.S.C. (Brother Edelwald James); Brother E. Patrick Sheekey, F.S.C. (Brother Edward Patrick); Brother Austin Dondero, F.S.C. (Brother Elrick Austin); Brother Mark Guttman, F.S.C. (Brother Emmeran Mark); Brother E. Adrian Leonard, F.S.C. (Brother Eulogius Adrian); Brother

F. Patrick Ellis, F.S.C. (Brother Felician Patrick); Brother E. Joseph Paulits, F.S.C. (Brother Fortinian Joseph), and Brother Martin Stark (Brother Fridolinian Martin).

Other new names are: Brother James J. Kaiser, F.S.C. (Brother Frontasian James); Brother William J. Martin, F.S.C. (Brother Gerard Casimir); Brother G. Joseph Downing, F.S.C. (Brother Gerardian Joseph); Brother Nicholas Sullivan, F.S.C. (Brother Gerardus Nicholas); Brother G. Jude Sapone, F.S.C. (Brother Gilbert Jude); Brother Raymond Wilson, F.S.C. (Brother Giles Raymond); Brother G. Claude Demitras, F.S.C. (Brother Gregory Claude), and Brother Luke Tuppeny, F.S.C. (Brother Gedeon Luke).

'White Apathy' & 'Black Power'

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES of racial equality "are poorly articulated in our Catholic schools," a member of an inter-racial justice workshop team told a La Salle College audience this summer.

Sister Mary Audrey, S.N.J.M., associate professor of sociology and anthropology at Maryhurst College (Oregon) gave her remarks during a two-day workshop conducted by the National Catholic Conference on Inter-racial Justice. Some 500 priests, sisters and laymen attended the sessions held on the campus.

Other participants in the program, which was sponsored by La Salle's graduate theology program, directed by the Rev. Mark Health, O.P., were Sister Mary Peter, S.S.N.D., director of educational services for the CCIJ; Sister Rose Maureen, M.M., of the Maryknoll Juniors (N.Y.); Sister Mary Magnan, S.L., chairman of Webster College's (Mo.)

history department; Sister Mary Yolande, O.S.F., chairman of the social sciences department, College of St. Theresa (Minn.), and Sister Mary Eric, S.S.N.D., professor of psychology at Notre Dame College (Mo.).

"Parochial school teachers," Sister Audrey said, must be "more informed and inspired to become more articulate about race relations." Parental help is also needed, she added, because "there are many instances where teachers imbue Christian love, but have it negated by prejudicial attitudes in the home."

She also decried what she called "lily-white schools in lily-white neighborhoods. There is much of this, even in our Catholic schools and communities."

Sister Audrey contended that "90 percent of all Americans are indifferent to civil rights needs. There is a wall of indifference to the plight of Negroes and to the ideological revolution." She called the indifference "as sinister and serious as the walls of oppression erected by the Communists."

She added that the remaining 10 percent of Americans are about evenly divided between those committed to civil rights causes and members of what she called "hate or racist" groups. Among the latter she included the Black Muslims, the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils.

Sister Mary Magnan, in another talk, outlined the history of the Negro's plight since the Civil War. She asserted that Negro unemployment is now higher than 10 years ago.

"We won't give a job to a Negro man so that his sons will be able to look up to him," she charged.



Brother Charles Henry, F.S.C. (far right), Christiap Brothers' Superior General, visited campus for profession of final vows by 13 Brothers.

Presque Tout Le Monde Lit...



Sister Mary Peter and Sister Rose Maureen, each of whom participated in the 1965 civil rights demonstrations at Selma, Ala., agreed that rioting in the big city ghettos detracts from the accomplishments of their team's work.

"But I think it's tragic that white apathy is not as often deplored as are the black riots," Sister Rose Maureen stated. "The apathy is every bit as destructive."

"Looking back (at Selma)," she added, "It served to strengthen my commitment to the cause." She said that the 60 sisters who took part "did not consider ourselves outside agitators, but just people committed to the Christian dignity of the individual."

Of police brutality charges, she contended that "we must be aware of the conditioning of the Southern Negro who comes north; in the South, the entire community, including law enforcement agencies, are arrayed against him. Even in our brief stay (six days), we became conditioned to it."

She asserted that the "Black Power" slogan has been favorably received, because the Negro community is being goaded into it by lack of support from the white community.

"I grieve over the frustrations and anguish of the poor," Sister Mary Peter added. "When things become hot and wrought with tension, the only way they

have to say 'we're individuals, we're people, too,' is to march in the streets. While everyone deplores the riots, we wish somehow white Americans could give attention to these people as human persons."

1966-67 Court Schedule

APPEARANCES in the Vanderbilt Invitational and ECAC Quaker City Holiday Tournaments highlight La Salle College's 26-game basketball schedule for 1966-67.

The schedule calls for 18 home games, including nine straight in January and February. Five of La Salle's first eight games will be on the road; 15 of the last 18 at home.

Coach Joe Heyer's Explorers open the

season against Gettysburg, at the Palestra, Dec. 3. They make their debut in the Vanderbilt Tourney, Dec. 16-17, against a field that includes the host Commodores, Big Eight power Nebraska and Pacific Coast independent Portland University. This will be La Salle's first appearance in Nashville.

La Salle's fourth appearance in the Quaker City Tourney at the Palestra will be against an impressive field that includes Villanova, Louisville, Syracuse, Niagara, Princeton, Bowling Green and Michigan State. The Explorers won the title in 1963 and finished fourth last year, after upsetting previously-unbeaten Brigham Young, in the opener.

Oklahoma City University, which comes into the Palestra, Feb. 10, is the only newcomer on the schedule, although the Explorers will be resuming series' with Loyola (New Orleans) and St. Francis (Pa.) — both at.

For the first time, the Middle Atlantic Conference will determine its NCAA representative with a four team playoff, March 3-4, at the Palestra. A committee will select the teams and announce pairings.

Heyer begins his second season at the helm of the Explorers with eight lettermen returning, including five starters. La Salle also has a banner crop of sophomores ready to help improve last year's 10-15 record.

Once again, high-scoring All American candidate Hubie Marshall is expected to lead the Explorers' attack.

La Salle's 1966-67 schedule:

DECEMBER — 3, Gettysburg; 7, Miami (Fla.); 10, at Niagara; 14 at Albright; 16-17, at Vanderbilt Tourney; 21, Pennsylvania; 23, at Louisville; 27 to 30, ECAC Quaker City Tourney. JANUARY — 7, St. Francis (Pa.); 10, at American U. (Ft. Meyer, Va.); 14, at Syracuse; 21, Western Kentucky. FEBRUARY — 1, Creighton; 4, Loyola (New Orleans); 8, Temple; 10, Oklahoma City; 15, Duquesne; 18, Villanova; 22, Canisius; 26, St. Joseph's. MARCH — 1, at Lafayette; 3-4, Middle Atlantic Conference Playoffs. (All home games at the Palestra)

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Faculty Promotions

NINETEEN La Salle College faculty members have been promoted in rank, it was announced by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Three new full professors were named: Brother Damian Connelly, F.S.C., mathematics; Claude Koch, English, and Charles A. J. Halpin, industry.

Appointed associate professors were: Brother David H. Kelly, F.S.C., Ph.D., classics; Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., and John J. Keenan, both English; Brother Bonaventure Miner, F.S.C., Ph.D., and Brother Thomas J. Donaghy, F.S.C., Ph.D., history; Eugene Fitzgerald and Richard F. Strosser, philosophy; Joseph G. Markmann, and Peter J. Sweeney, accounting, and John L. McCloskey, marketing.

Named assistant professors were: John J. Dall, and Joseph P. Cairo, both economics; Samuel J. Wiley, mathematics; Brother Joseph Keenan, F.S.C., theology; Ralph R. Thornton, English, and John J. McCann, modern languages.

Brother G. Francis, F.S.C.

BROTHER G. Francis O'Leary, F.S.C., an assistant professor of English at La Salle College, died September 8 in the Einstein Medical Center here, after a long illness. He was 53.

Brother Francis, who joined the La Salle staff in 1952, had been a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools—the Roman Catholic teaching order which conducts the college—for 31 years. He was considered to be an authority on the works of the late William Faulkner.

Prior to his La Salle service, he had taught at West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys from 1939 to 1950, and at the Christian Brothers Scholasticate in Elkins Park, Pa.

He was editor of La Salle's literary magazine, *four quarters*, and the author of two books, *Ten Decades of Education and An Educational History of Cumberland, Md.* He also translated *The Life of St. John Baptiste de La Salle* from the French edition.

Brother Francis had recently received wide attention for annual writers' conferences, which he had organized each fall on the campus. Such literary luminaries as Katherine Anne Porter, Eudora Welty



and Mark Van Doren had taken part in the conferences.

Campus Calendar

A conscientious compendium of events of significance to alumni, students, parents, and friends of La Salle.

ALUMNI

SIGNUM FIDEI DINNER—Frank M. Folsom, former RCA president, will receive the 25th annual Signum Fidei Medal at the board of directors' dinner, Nov. 10 at 8 P.M., College Union Ballroom.

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB—Interesting speakers are the rule when the downtown executives assemble for lunch and conversation at 12:30 P.M. at the Adelphia Hotel's dining room; Dr. Jack Ramsay, 76ers general manager is the Oct. 19 speaker, a political analyst on Nov. 16.

ART

ANNA E. MELTZER—Drawings by Miss Meltzer, courtesy of the Old Bergen Art Guild; Oct. 1-21.

BEN LASSEN—Mr. Lassen's impressionistic oils and watercolors, courtesy of the Buffalo, N.Y., artist; Oct. 1-31.

MAE BERLIND—Oils by Miss Berlind, a Pratt Institute and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts graduate; Oct. 1-31.

PHILLIS McLEAN—Oils and watercolors by a graduate of the Atlanta Art Institute and the University of North Carolina; Oct. 1-31.

JANET TURNER—Prints by Miss Turner, courtesy of the OBAG; Nov. 1-21.

GERTRUDE O'BRIEN—Miss O'Brien's oils, provided by the OBAG; Nov. 1-30.

MICHAEL CARVER—Oils and watercolors in the realistic manner, courtesy of the OBAG; Dec. 1-21.

MAYA POLLOCK—Oils by Miss Pollock, a graduate of George Washington University and the Mastroianni Studios in Rome; Dec. 1-31.

CONCERTS / FILMS / LECTURES

FILMS—The fall feature films, which are shown at 6 and 9 P.M. for a 50¢ admission (La Salle students 25¢), include: "Flower Drum Song" (Oct. 14-15); "Pal Joey" (Oct. 21-22); "Arsenic and Old Lace" (Oct. 28-29); "Operation Petticoat" (Nov. 4-5); "The Raven" (Nov. 11-12); "On the Waterfront" (Nov. 18-19); "From Here to Eternity" (Dec. 2-3), and "The Great Chase" (Dec. 9-10).

RUTH LAREDO—A performer with the Philadelphia Orchestra, *et al.* Miss Laredo will offer a piano recital of works by Bach, Scriabin, Ravel; 12:30 P.M., Oct. 5.

MUNICH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA—Under the direction of Hans Stadlmair, the distinguished chamber group will present selections by Handel, Mendelssohn, J. S. Bach, and Stadlmair; 8:30 P.M., Oct. 5.

DANIEL CALLAHAN—The editor of Commonweal Magazine will discuss, "Freedom in the Church," at 12:30 P.M., Oct. 12.

"URBAN CRISIS"—A panel of distinguished educators and civic leaders discuss the Big

City's mounting problems; 12:30 on Nov. 11, 16, and 18.

RAYMOND BRODERICK—The Republican candidate for Lt. Gov. will speak at 12:30, Oct. 19.

FILM—A Soviet film of the Chekhov classic, "The Overcoat," at 12:30, Oct. 26.

ROBERT MANRY—The man who crossed the Atlantic in "Tinkerbell" will speak at 12:30, Nov. 23.

ROBERT B. LUCE—The publisher of New Republic Magazine will discuss, "The Great Society," at 12:30, Dec. 9.

THEATRE—The Masque opens a three-play Thornton Wilder Festival with "Our Town," Dec. 2-11, at 8:30 P.M. nightly except 7 P.M. Sunday, College Union Theatre.

SPORTS

SOCCER—Coach Joe Smith's booters again battle a schedule laden with powerhouse opponents (McCarthy Stadium, 3 P.M. weekdays, 2 P.M. Saturday): OCT. 1—Temple; 8, Alumni; 15, at Lafayette; 22, PMC; 25, Drexel; 28, St. Joseph's; NOV. 4, at Ursinus; 8, Rider; 12, Fairleigh Dickenson; 15, at Delaware.

CROSS-COUNTRY—Something of a 'rebuilding' year for coach Frank Wetzler's harriers, but never count them out: OCT. 8, at Penn; 12, at Temple; 15, at W. Chester; 21, at St. Joseph's; 29, Villanova; NOV. 2, at Lafayette; 8, Delaware; 14, IC4A Championships, Van Cortlandt Park, N.Y.; 18, MAC Championships at Muhlenberg College.

ALUM-NEWS

'35

JAMES C. GIUFFRE, M.D., Medical Director and Chief of Surgery at St. Luke's and Children's Medical Center was honored by the American Podiatry Association for "his outstanding contributions to Podiatry education, research and public health." CLAY F. MCNERNEY died in Indian Head, Md. in June.

'40

CLAUDE KOCH



CLAUDE KOCH, who this summer was promoted to full professor of English at La Salle, is completing his next novel under a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship grant enabling a leave of absence this summer and fall. Editors and critics nominated only 108 for the awards, which were given to only 18 writers across the U.S.

'41

THOMAS A. BREEN has been named news manager of Kaiser Network's KTVU-TV in the San Francisco-Oakland area. He established the network's Philadelphia Affiliate, WKBS-TV, during the past two years.

'42

THOMAS J. LYNCH, Ph.D.



THOMAS J. LYNCH, Ph.D., dean of the Graduate School and School of Education at Niagara University, has been appointed academic vice president and dean of the university's College of Arts and Sciences. JOSEPH D.

SWOYER has been named account supervisor for Plymouth passenger cars at Young and Rubican. The agency recently acquired the \$30 million account and will take over with the introduction of 1967 models.

'48

JOSEPH R. GUERIN, Ph.D.



MICHAEL DONOVAN has joined the advertising firm of Papert, Koenig, Lois, Inc. as vice president and media director. JAMES LEARY has joined the Sales Staff of Shope and Roney, Inc., Haddonfield, N.J., realtors. JOSEPH R. GUERIN, Ph.D. has been named acting registrar at St. Joseph's College.

'49

RICHARD BRIDGEFORD, an inspector with the Philadelphia Police Department, has been given command of the East Police Division which includes the 24th, 25th, and 26th districts.

'51

LOUIS M. BACKE, III, has been appointed vice president and general manager of the Orlando, Fla., division of Electronic Wholesalers, Inc. ROBERT E. STUMPF, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors, has joined the Poquessing Corporation.

'52

JOHN F. FLANAGAN has been appointed regional controller for United Parcel Service's southeastern region at Atlanta, Ga. REUBEN G. MILLER, Ph.D., is teaching at the University of Michigan and has co-authored a book entitled *Prologue To Economic Understanding*, published by Merrill and Company. EDWARD VASOLI has been promoted to superintendent of electrical construction with the Nucuro Company. ROBERT J. CROSBY has been named East coast Sales Manager for Aero space Components Division of Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.

'53

VINCENT D'ANDREA, M.D. has been appointed Chief Psychiatrist for the Peace Corps. JOHN T. GREED has been named principal of the Briarwood Elementary School in Florham Park, N.J. JOHN T. MAGEE, M.D. was appointed director of medical education at Bryn Mawr Hospital. CHARLES H. PEOPLES, JR. has been accepted into the National Teachers Corps, a program to teach children whose educational growth has been stunted by poverty.

'54

WILLIAM H. LOCKARD, JR. has been appointed regional sales manager of the Cleveland office of Buzz Buzza-Cardozo Greeting Card Company. DONALD E. PRAISS, M.D. completed a residency in urology at Jefferson Medical College and has opened his practice in Camden, N.J. RAYMOND T. VASOLI has been re-elected to a second two-year term on the executive board of Local 98, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

'55

ROBERT G. MAUGER



JOHN P. CALLAHAN has opened a center for computer personnel in center city, Philadelphia. JOSEPH A. FANELLE received his MBA degree from Drexel Institute of Technology in June. LAWRENCE W. KNOWLES, professor of law at the University of Louisville, has recently completed a five-year study for the U.S. Office of Education on the constitutional rights of students. He will take a two-year leave of absence from Louisville to teach at Haile Selassie University in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. JOSEPH KRIVDA, M.D., was inducted into the Army with the rank of captain and has been assigned to the Army Personnel center in Oakland, Calif. ROBERT G. MAUGER has been named business manager for station WFIL- AM- FM-TV. JAMES C. TOWSON has been appointed assistant principal and director of curriculum at Rancocas Valley, N.J., Regional High School. BIRTH: To CHARLES A. J. COYLE and wife, Suzanne, their first son, Charles Christopher.

F. M. Folsom 1967 Signum Fidei Medalist

Frank M. Folsom, former president of the Radio Corporation of America, will receive the 25th annual Signum Fidei Medal of La Salle's alumni association at the alumni board of directors' dinner at 8 P.M. Nov. 10 in the College Union ballroom.

The medal will be presented by Francis X. Donohoe, '55, association president. Members of the association, other than board members, who wish to attend the dinner should contact the alumni office, VI 8-8300, Ext. 288.

Folsom was president of RCA from 1949 to 1957 and has since been a member of the corporation's board of directors and a director of the National Broadcasting Company and RCA Victor Distributing Co.

He has often been honored for his charitable works and public service, among them the University of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal; the Humanitarian Award of the National Jewish Hospital (Denver); a Medal of Merit presented by President Harry S. Tru-

man; Gold Medal of the Poor Richard Club (Philadelphia) and the James Hoey Award for Interracial Justice.

Among his many charitable and civic activities, Folsom is director of the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation, a trustee of Catholic Charities in New York, and a director of the New York Heart Association.

Established in 1941, the Signum Fidei Medal derives its name from "Sign of Faith," the motto of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. It is given annually for "noteworthy contributions to the advancement of Christian principles . . . in harmony with the established aims of La Salle College and of the Christian Brothers."

Previous recipients include Bishop Fulton J. Sheen; R. Sargent Shriver, director of the War on Poverty program; Senator Eugene McCarthy; Dr. Francis J. Braceland, distinguished psychiatrist, and last year's recipient, William B. Ball, executive director and general counsel of the Catholic Welfare Committee of Pennsylvania.

'56

JOHN S. BLAIR, THOMAS P. DARCY and PETER J. FINNEGAN received the M.B.A. degree at the June commencement of Drexel Institute of Technology. ROBERT G. CLARK received his Ed.M. degree from Rutgers University.

'57

JOHN P. COYLE has been promoted to investment officer at Chase Manhattan Bank in Staten Island, N.Y. ANTHONY J. MATTERA received his M.B.A. degree from Temple University and ELWOOD F. YEAGER received his M.B.A. from Drexel Institute of Technology in June.

'58



DONALD M. PETERSON

RAYMOND T. COUGHLIN has been named supervisor of technical services at the research division of Chicopee Manufacturing Co., in New Brunswick, N.J. GERARD T. DEL PRATO received his Ed.M. degree from Rutgers University. JOSEPH R. ELDRID received an M.B.A. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. THOMAS GARBERINA received an M.A. in reading from Glassboro, N.J. State Teachers College. MARTIN B. MCCANN received an M.B.A. in industrial management at Temple University and has joined the financial division of Rohm and Haas Co.

DONALD M. PETERSON has joined Benefit Trust Life Insurance Co., in Chicago as group actuary. ANDREW RAUCHWERK has been advanced to Class AA engineer at the R.C.A. missile and surface radar division, Moorestown, N.J. EUGENE J. SHARP received a master of education degree in history from Temple University in June. **BIRTHS:** To THOMAS GARBERINA and wife Eileen, their fifth child and fourth daughter, Toma Jeanne. To MARTIN B. MCCANN and wife, Anne their fifth child, second daughter, Carol Marie. To MICHAEL B. O'HARA and wife Florence, a daughter, Christina Lynn; to JAMES WALSH and wife Sue, a daughter, Susan; to JOSEPH P. YAMBOR and wife Dagny, a daughter, Dawn.

'59



STEPHEN M. UPRICHARD

JOSEPH P. BRAIG has been appointed director of the lawyer reference service of the Philadelphia Bar Association. JOSEPH A. LA MONICA, inventory manager for the Defense Personnel Support Center in Philadelphia has been promoted to captain in the Army Reserve. STEPHEN M. UPRICHARD is manager of Casey Employment Service's new office in Upper Darby, Pa. SAMUEL J. WATT has been named superintendent in the underwriting department at the Haddonfield, N.J. office of Aetna Life and Casualty Company.

'60

EDWARD M. DOUGHERTY received a Master of Education degree in Psychology of Reading from Temple University. THOMAS A. HENNESSEY has joined *The Spectator*, a national insurance business magazine, as regional manager of the magazine's southeastern territory. JOHN M. LEMBO received a doctor of education degree from Western Reserve University in June. JOHN C. MAZZEO has been named advertising manager of the new Woolco department store in Pleasantville, N.J. FRANCIS T. MCGRATH received an M.A. degree in economics from Temple University in June. EDWARD A. MILLER received an M.S. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. FRANCIS X. MURRAY has been selected for a long-term training assignment by the Atomic Energy Commission. He will study systems analysis during the academic year 1966-67 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. CHARLES R. PEGUESE received an M.S. in library science from Drexel Institute of Technology. JOSEPH D. ROMAGNOLI received an M.S. in electrical engineering from Drexel Institute of Technology. DANIEL L. SLOAN has been elected assistant treasurer by the Continental Bank and Trust Company. JOSEPH I. WEINSTEIN received an M.S. in electrical engineering from Drexel Institute of Technology. **MARRIAGE:** PETER E. WALHEIM to Adriana Marie D'Alessandro.

'61

VINCENT P. ANDERSON is serving with the Judge Advocate General Corps in South Vietnam. RONALD T. CASANI received an M.S. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology in June. ROBERT A. CLANCY received a master of education from Temple University in secondary education from Temple University. PETER DE FILIPPIS received an M.A. in chemistry from Temple University. WILSON ELIOT completed a tour of duty as a Navy adviser on a Vietnamese gunboat, where he was the only American on the 100 foot craft with a crew of 32. He was awarded the Vietnamese Medal of Honor First Class and has been recommended for the Bronze Star. JOSEPH L. HEPP has been promoted to financial aid officer at Manhattan College. ANTHONY J. IATAROLA received a master of education degree in secondary administration from Temple University. THOMAS F. LYNCH received an M.S.W. degree from Rutgers University in June. ROBERT L. MACAULAY received his M.B.A. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. JOHN MACLAUGHLIN is an administrative assistant at the First National Bank of Miami, Fla. JAMES J. PASTORE received a master of education degree in elementary education from Temple University. CAPTAIN KENNETH S. ROBERTS, after four years in Germany, has been reassigned to Fort Sill, Okla. for a ten month artillery course. In Germany, he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service. JOHN T. WAGNER has been named a vice president of the Continental Bank and Trust Company. **MARRIAGE:** MICHAEL G. SALOKA to Georgea Claire Shemp. **BIRTHS:** To ADOLPH BIRKENBERGER and wife Jo Ann, a son, Joseph; to ROBERT FRITZSCHE and wife Emily, a daughter, Karen Marie.

'62

THOMAS A. COTTONE has been elected an assistant treasurer at Continental Bank and Trust Company. JOSEPH B. DOTO received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College and will intern there. ROBERT FISHER received his M.D. from Jefferson and will intern at Lower Bucks County Hospital in Bristol, Pa. JOHN R. FITZPATRICK received a Master of Educa-

tion degree from Temple University. ANTHONY J. FUGARO received his degree from Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and will intern at the Detroit Hospital of Osteopathy, Detroit, Mich. EMIL L. HARASYM received his M.D. from Temple University Medical College and will intern at Northeastern Hospital. THOMAS J. LYNCH, manager of Industrial Valley Bank's Penn Towers office, has been promoted to assistant treasurer. LEO J. MARX received his M.D. degree from Temple University and will intern at Northeastern Hospital in Philadelphia. FRANCIS G. MOORE received his M.D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College and will intern at Nazareth Hospital. FRANCIS A. MYLENARCZYK received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College and will intern at Delaware Hospital in Wilmington, Del. RICHARD S. RUEDA received his master's degree in corporation law from New York University. He will attend the London School of Economics to work for an LL.M. in general law. JEROME SINGER received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College and will intern at Abington Memorial Hospital. WILLIAM J. STRONG received an M.B.A. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. WALTER F. WEIS received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College and will intern at Misericordia Hospital in Philadelphia. **MARRIAGES:** PAUL M. BALSON to Bernice Katherine Solga; THOMAS R. DAILY to Anne P. O'Malley; NEAL McDONNELL to Mary Jeanne Mendte.

urer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. GERARD LEAHY set and costume designer for La Salle's Music Theater has won first prize in the fifth annual Intercollegiate Scenic Design Competition sponsored by Southern Illinois University. A graduate theatre student at Yale University. Leahy's award-winning design was for Tennessee Williams' "Night of the Iguana." FRANCIS J. MCGUIRE and PHILIP A. SULLIVAN received M.B.A. degrees from Drexel Institute of Technology. JAMES J. PAGLIARO and JAMES J. WHITE received master of education degrees in distributive education at Temple University. THOMAS TARSNEY received his LL.B. from Creighton University. GABRIEL J. ZINNI was promoted to the Army rank of captain while serving in South Vietnam. **MARRIAGES:** GERALD T. DAVIS to Anna Ragsdale Hare; DAVID J. McDONNELL to Mary Thesa Whalen. **BIRTH:** To GEORGE A. DUDZEK and wife, a son, Christopher Ries.



WILLIAM J. LAHR



JOHN J. DWYER



GERARD LEAHY

'64

FRANCIS P. BRENNAN has been named a communications and development supervisor in the personnel department of Owens Corning Fibre Glass Co. in Barrington, N.J. ALAN L. BROWN, a first lieutenant in the Air Force, is on duty with U.S. combat air forces in Southeast Asia. JAMES COLL and his "Pipes and Guards of the Empire" were the subject of a June 10 James Smart column in the Philadelphia Bulletin. The five pipers, four drummers and 15-man drill team appeared in the city's Memorial Day parade and various other shows and parades in recent months. FRANCIS P. COYLE and WILLIAM J. LAHR have been promoted by Sealtest Foods; Coyle to cost accountant, Lahr to accounting supervisor in



HENRY P. CLOSE



EDWARD MARCHESKI

'65

JOHN J. CHIAO received an M.S. degree from Rutgers University in June. HENRY P. CLOSE, JR., has been named dealer sales representative for National Gypsum Company in Chester, Montgomery and Delaware counties, Pa. LESTER J. KEYSER received his M.A. in English from Tulane University in July. JOSEPH P. LESNIAK was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB, Texas. Lt. EDWARD R. MARCHESKI has been appointed aide de camp to Brig. Gen. A. J. Montgomery, Commander, Hdqs., Eastern Area Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service in Brooklyn, N.Y. **MARRIAGES:** MICHAEL W. AMATO to Gail Patricia Downey; DANIEL J. BALL to Marie Elaine Delle; JOSEPH M. BOYLE to Barbara Ellen Dean. GERALD T. DEES to Carol Komisar. ROBERT F. KENNEDY to Bartan Kelly Bruckman; DANIEL F. STEINMETZ to Loretta Canalicchio. **BIRTH:** To RAYMOND P. LOFTUS and wife Julie a son, Kevin.

'66

MARTIN P. FLETCHER was awarded a full scholarship by the Federal Personnel Council to Temple University Graduate School to pursue studies in public administration. TERRY A. MCGEE has been accepted by the Naval Aviation Flight Training School at Pensacola, Fla., where he will begin training Jan. 3, 1967. CHARLES T. ORLANDO has joined the ion exchange department of Rohm and Haas Co. PETER J. PRYOR is a salesman for the Shell Oil Company and has been assigned to the Trenton, N. J., district office. **MARRIAGES:** RICHARD M. CLANCY to Barbara Haines Lippincott; ANTHONY DE PAUL to Angela Bommembre. WAYNE M. KEISERMAN to Bonnie Weiner; EDWARD T. MALATESTA to Cecilia P. Green; GERALD J. REILLY to Marianne E. Archibald; COSIMO J. SCIORTINO to Eileen M. Downey; JAMES V. SCOCCA to Maria C. Campanaro; THOMAS J. STACK to Julie M. Meis.

'63

GERARD J. CARPENY received an LL.B. degree from Harvard University in June. JOHN J. DWYER has been elected an assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company.

Ryan Announces Annual Fund Committee

John P. Ryan, '49, chairman of the 1966-67 alumni annual fund, this month named seven La Salle alumni to serve on the fund's campaign committee.

Ryan also announced the campaign schedule for the drive, which begins Oct. 25 with solicitation of alumni, continues throughout November at chapter meetings, is featured by the Century Club Reception on December 4, and will reach its apex during the Telethon Campaign Feb. 1-10.

Named to the 1966-67 drive committee were:

J. A. Gallagher, '50, senior vice president of the Industrial Valley Bank, Jenkintown.

James J. Kenyon, '63, chairman of the 1964-65 annual fund, of the Navy Supply Depot.

Philip Fisher, '61, general manager for accounting, Keystone Shipping Company.

Thomas J. Lynch, '62, assistant treasurer, Industrial Valley Bank.

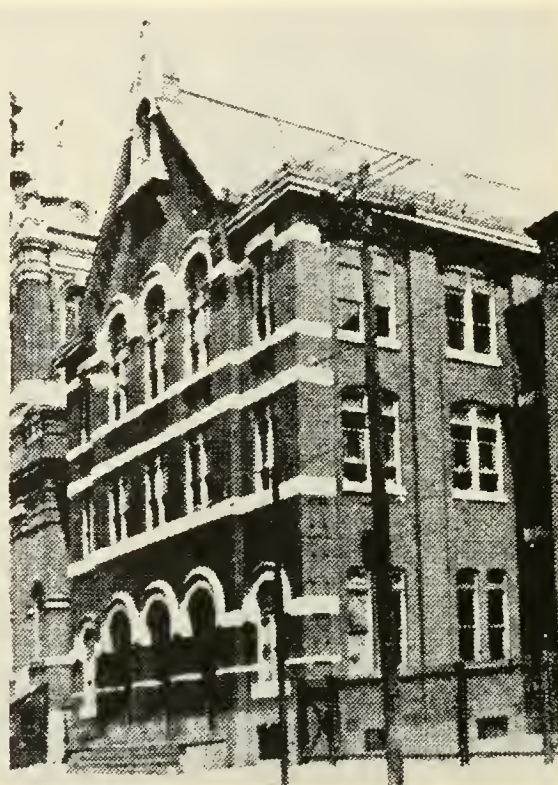
John Helwig, Jr., M.D., '50, chief of the cardiovascular section, Germantown Hospital.

J. Russell Cullen, Jr., '60, general contractor, Nason and Cullen, Inc.

Robert F. Boyle, '58, vice president, Lawrence Concrete Corp.

Ryan, a vice president of the Horn and Hardart Baking Company, announced that workers are being sought for the drive, which begins in late October.

LaSalle, Today and Yesterday



THE FIRST published history of La Salle College, from its embryonic days on North Second Street to the start of its second century, *Conceived in Crisis* is not a mere chronicle of events, but a vibrant drama of men with vision, a story teeming with incredible fact—livelier than fiction. A trained historian and skilled writer, Brother Donaghy presents a panoramic vision of what a tiny spark can become when lifted upon the winds of time by hundreds of dedicated men. Beautifully illustrated, a *must* for every La Salle man's bookshelf.

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La Salle Vignettes

Robert Fisher /

life begins at 40

"By the time you receive your medical degree you'll be at the age when most doctors have their first heart attack." **Robert Fisher, M.D., '52**, received this caution more than four years ago, when he decided to pursue a medical degree at Jefferson Medical College. This June, he won the coveted parchment at Jefferson's 1966 commencement — a prize he had sought prior to his undergraduate days at La Salle, where he majored in biology. After college, however, family obligations made medical school studies impossible, so he began what was to be a brief career in engineering with the Power Generators Corporation of Trenton. "Engineering was good to me," Dr. Fisher says, "but I have always wanted to work with people — and far people." He and his wife Laura apparently devoted a decade to living economically, because in 1962 Dr. Fisher decided now was the time he could begin the long journey toward a life dedicated to medicine. He is now an intern at Lower Bucks Hospital. Dr. Fisher, his wife and their three children live in suburban Levittown.



La Salle Vignettes —continued



John Leonard / *now on the H.E.W. line*

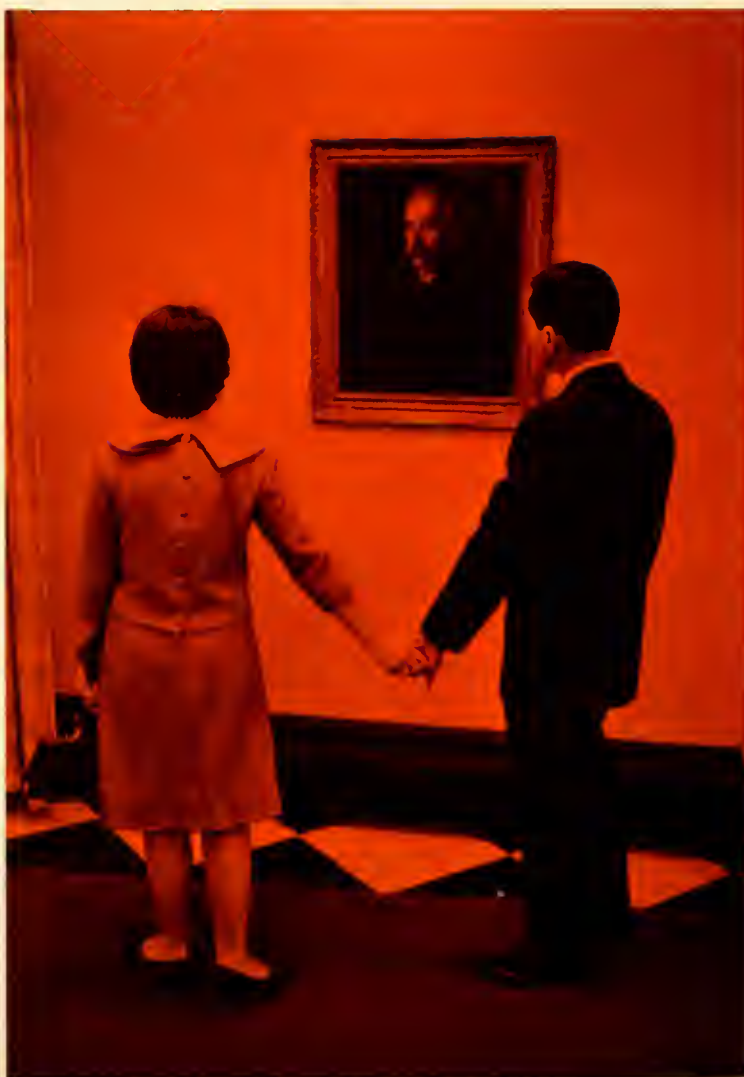
"Servicemen today are much better motivated and highly trained than thirty years ago, but they are more likely to leave the armed forces to take advantage of their specialized training." **Col. John P. Leonard, USMC, (Ret.), '38**, thus compares the U.S. fighting men of today with their counterparts in 1938, when he was the first La Salle man to launch a career in the "regular" military service. Col. Leonard didn't forsake the service, however; he retired last July after 28 years with the Corps. His duty included a score of command posts, among them with the initial Marine forces at Guadalcanal, Saipan, the Solomons and Nagasaki during World War Two, and as a battalion commander in Korea. Today, however, Col. Leonard is

utilizing the executive abilities acquired and cultivated during his Marine service (he is the only La Salle graduate ever to attend the prestigious Industrial College of the Armed Forces, which teaches management methods for the most efficient use of national resources). He was appointed an operations analyst in the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in Washington, where he prepares papers and research — particularly in labor relations and civil rights—for Secretary Gardner. Col. Leonard, his wife Isobel (Immacolata, '43), and their five children (#1 son John is a Junior at La Salle), make their home in Arlington, Va.



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